THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 18, 1878.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Cheapest hosiery,
—Cheapest muslins,
—Cheapest calicoes,
—Cheapest flannels,
—Cheapest tickings,
—Cheapest underwear,
—Cheapest pant stuffs,
—Cheapest dress goods,
—Cheapest canton flannel,
—Cheapest goods of all kinds,
—At the cheap cash stores of A. A. Barker & Son, Ebensburg and Carrolltown.

—Hon. Frank Hughes, of Pottsville, will talk greenback in Altoona Saturday evening.

—The Small Boy made himself numerous and exceedingly annoying at the Republican meeting Tuesday night.

—How much in keeping with the eternal fitness of things it is for Mr. Curry to spread himself on the Curry ncy question.

—What wonderful fine weather we are enjoying just now, anyhow. It is probably only the calm before the storm, however.

—Mr. John Cushon, one of the oldest inhabitants of Conemaugh township, and well known to many of our citizens, died on Tuesday evening last.

—Miles Buckley, M. D. (mule-driver,) was kicked in the chest in Millville, Monday evening, by one of the long-eared gentry, and very severely injured.

—"Owen" to a lack of argument, General Joshua T. flaunted the "bloody shirt," much to the disgust of all decent men present at the Republican meeting the other night.

—Gen. Joshua T. Owen, one of the speakers at the Republican meeting Tuesday night, was born in Wales, and is said to have five brothers who are ministers of the gospel.

—Such was the moving effect of Gen. Owen's speech Tuesday night that fully one-half the audience moved out of the Court House before he got half through with his remarks.

—A missionary from Munster township, who is anxious for another chance to handle the shekels of the county, has undertaken the almost hopeless task of Criste-lanizing the heathen Republicans.

—Lasher and Lynch are the rather suggestive names of two women recently arrested in Hollidaysburg for selling liquor without license, on Sunday, and to minors. Lasher not—Lynch her not.

—We can now say without fear of contradiction that goods of all kind can now be bought cheaper from A. A. Barker & Son, Ebensburg and Carrolltown, than they have ever before been sold by any one.

—The Republican nag may be, and we think it is, the shortest horse in the political race this fall, but it took about an hour and a half Tuesday night to Curry the greenback burs out of its mane-gy carcass.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* tells us that Abraham Hale, of Minersville, had the ends of two of his fingers pinched off on Monday night, while at work, but leaves us in a pinch as to how the mishap occurred.

—The contemplated, indeed we may say determined upon, transfer of Rev. Father McCarthy from St. Augustine to Wilmore, and of Rev. Father McHugh from Wilmore to St. Augustine, has for the present at least been abandoned.

—General Coffroth, we are assured, is not the only candidate on the Democratic ticket who finds his political pathway obstructed by flowers. There is said to be a "posy" on the mountain, grown in a Democratic garden, as well as a Lilly in the vale.

—Rev. Fred. Evans proposes to enlighten the English and Welsh speaking Republicans of this vicinity, in both languages, half and half, on the subject of their political duties, at the Court House in this place, on next Tuesday afternoon or evening. Evans-o, Rev. signoir.

—The Ely-te of Jackson township attended the Republican meeting on Tuesday night last, and without any apparent intention of going back on the Greenback, went back on an Ely-gible *seat* and dozed away very complacently during the delivery of the opening speech.

—A. A. Barker & Son have undoubtedly and unquestionably put into their stores this week the largest stock of any goods ever brought to Cambria county, all of which have been bought at the lowest figures and are now being dispensed to their customers at bottom prices.

—The remains of Rev. R. C. Christy reached here Thursday evening by special train from Cresson, and the funeral services will commence at 9½ o'clock this (Friday) forenoon, when a Grand Requiem High Mass will be celebrated, followed by a sermon from Rev. F. X. M'Carthy, of St. Augustine.

—A legend on the only apparent transparent borne in the Republican procession the other night pledged Pennsylvania for 25,000 majority, but failed to tell us who was going to get so handsome a send-off. The managers were evidently afraid to venture on so "transparent" a lie on behalf of their own candidates.

—"We understand Coffroth talks libel against the *Tribune*," remarks the Johnstown organ of the Republican party. Does that delectable sheet really believe that it is capable of libelling a Democratic candidate for office, or any other man. We are very certain that neither Gen. Coffroth nor the public believe that it can.

—Hon. D. J. Morrell, Mrs. Annie Bates, and Mrs. Ella Fritz reached their homes in Johnstown on Tuesday evening last in good health and spirits, after a three months' sojourn in Europe, a goodly portion of which time was spent at the Paris Exposition, to which Mr. Morrell was one of the accredited Commissioners from this country.

—For the first time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, almost, a Republican meeting had to worry through the other night without that good old stand-by, Mr. C. T. Roberts, in the chair. Cause why, he wasn't "to hum." 'Tis thus that time and distance make all things Evans—Alvin Evans, Esq., the chosen chairman for the occasion.

—George Bradley, of Loretto, who was arrested in Johnstown on Wednesday of last week, for forging, as is alleged, the name of Mr. Jacob Jacoby to a check for $200 and palming it off on Mr. George Willauer as security for a board bill and $20 in cash, was brought to jail here the following day and consigned to a cell to await his trial at the next term of Court.

—"Owen" to circumstances over which he had no control, the modern Joshua didn't make the sun stand still, but if he had commanded the sons of men to keep still, so far as any manifestation of applause in his behalf were concerned, he could not have been greeted with more of the real genuine "eloquence of silence" than confronted him on Tuesday night last.

—We had the pleasure of a visit on Wednesday from two of Somerset's most distinguished sons—General Coffroth, our next Congressman, and Valentine Hay, Esq., formerly editor of the Somerset *Democrat*.—Both gentlemen were on their way to the north of the county, where they are "whooping" things up quite lively just now for Campbell and his cohorts.

—Attention is invited to the sewing machine offer made in this week's FREEMAN It seems to us that fully five hundred names could be very readily added to our list of subscribers, and a score or more of homes now desolate in this respect made more cheerful and household duties less irksome by the introduction of one of these labor-saving inventions. Won't our friends, and especially our lady friends, give this matter their earliest attention?

—The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm hole in an apple for his companion to bite from, and the corner-stone of an independent fortune is reared when a man consults his own interests by buying all the made-up clothing he needs at the renowned cheap clothing and furnishing establishment of James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, where no man ever yet failed, and no man ever will fail, to get full value for his money and entire satisfaction as to quality, style and firmness of fabric.

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mbria Freeman.

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"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1878.

NUMBER 39.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

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DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA VIGORENE

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$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

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is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

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It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

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"CANDEE

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week, have announced their in
termine in what way the unfo
man came to her death. John
man in whose company Mrs. Boy
crossing the iron bridge, below J
about an hour before her dead
found, has left for parts unknown.
believed that he had anything to do
death, but it is thought that he coul
some light on the mystery.

—A two-horse team belonging t
John Gross, a German farmer resid
Chest township, this county, took frig
Altoona on Monday last, and running
came in contact with a huckster wa
from which it tore two of the wheels,
then continuing its mad career subsequen
overtook another wagon, into the rear
which the horses plunged, the pole of t
wagon entering the breast of one of Mr
Gross' animals—a fine young black horse
and penetrating its body to a depth of nearly three feet. The wounded beast was relieved as speedily as possible from its terrible impalement and taken to a stable near by, where it soon succumbed to its shocking injuries.

—In the Blair county court, on Tuesday last, Judge Dean, in his charge to the jury in a trifling case of assault and battery, conclusively proved the folly of workingmen going to law with each other, and showed by figures not to be disputed that it would take *six* weeks hard and steady labor to pay the expenses of even a small assault and battery suit, and that the costs in the case then being tried would buy not less than twelve barrels of flour. He also gave some wholesome advice to Justices of the Peace on the subject of sending up such trifling cases. The strictures of Judge Dean on this branch of the subject will apply equally as well to Cambria as to Blair or any other county.

—Kinkely, winkely, kangeree, jujibi, jujobo, jujiburee, yawfully, yefull, yigo yum, florium, zorium, buckerabum, mufti, pufti, quality see, jiggelty, wiggelty, parchum pea, you can't compare with a kalamazoo, or an agilatorium kangaro—which means, when translated into United States, that all men and youths residing within a radius of not less than one hundred miles from Altoona, should buy their made up clothing from that prince of clothiers and model of fair dealers, Mr. Godfrey Wolff, whose establishment, next door to the post-office, in said city, is one of the largest, cheapest and best stocked that can be found anywhere in this broad commonwealth. Read this right and do the other right by buying from G. W.

—We were *Reilly* glad to record the fact last week that the hymeneal halter had been successfully thrown over the head of our worthy young friend, Michael A. Yeager, of Altoona, and take occasion now to congratulate him and his fair young bride on the happy realization of their long cherished hopes. Being a tinsmith, and a good one, we trust that Mike's tin-cup of happiness may be filled to overflowing, and that their days may not only be long in the land, but that each recurring day will be as full of joy and felicity as the one which witnessed the soldering together of their loving hearts in the silken bonds of matrimony and the sp(r)outing into full bloom of the brightest buds of affection.

—The Democratic meetings now being held in the northern portion of Cambria county seem to be a source of terrible annoyance not only to the editor in chief of the Johnstown *Tribune*, but also to the Toddling writer who at present runs the local department of that paper. Of course the *Tribune* never had much love for the magnificent majorities which are always rolled up by Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and Allegheny townships, and now that its dearly beloved, Jacob M. Campell, is about to experience just what they *can* do when they set themselves to work in earnest, it is to be commiserated at the fear and trembling it manifests in regard to these meetings, which enrage it just as much as a red rag does an excited bull.

—The ten or twelve Republicans who came to town on Tuesday evening from the northern part of Cambria township, to attend the meeting in the Court House, brought with them a transparency on which was painted the words, "Pennsylvania good for 25,000 majority." One of their number carried this transparency behind the brass band as it marched from the main street to the place of meeting. A small boy on the sidewalk looked at it for a moment, and then said to his *butty*, "Bill, look at that; do you know who made it?" Bill replied that he didn't, whereupon Jim enlightened him thusly, "I'll tell you; it was made by a fellow they call the lightning calculator, who lives out near Ed. Thomas'. Can't he get up nice big *figgers!*"

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

FROM THE SOLDIERS SHE SENT INTO THE FIELD.

The present seems a proper and fitting occasion for those who have borne arms in the Nation's cause, when the armed intervention of the citizen was necessary to its support, to give due expression to their opinions in favor of perfect Union and practical administrative reform. The permanence of the Union depends upon the virtue and manhood of its citizens, and if they are powerless to redeem its government from the deadly influence of corruption, then their heroic sacrifices in preserving it from the bolder approach of hostile bayonets will have been in vain.

We have felt that in serving the country during the late wa, and in defending its flag from the assault made upon it, we simply discharged the duty which patriotism imposed upon us, and when the contest closed, we put off the uniform of the soldier and reassumed the garb and position of the private citizen. The war was waged for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of Republican Institutions, and by a resolution of Congress, solemnly and unanimously put forth, it was asserted that when these purposes were accomplished "the war would cease." The fruits of victory have been fully gleaned. The voice of secession has been silenced by the thunder of a hundred battle fields; the slave has been emancipated and elevated to the dignity of citizenship. The payment of Confederate War Claims has been prohibited by constitutional enactment, and the flag of the Union floats proudly without challenge throughout the length and breadth of the land. The solemn obligation which we took upon us on entering the service, "that we would defend the United States honestly and faithfully from all enemies and opposers whomsoever," compels us to rescue the government, both state and national, from the hands of those who seek to destroy the institutions for which we fought. We are impressed with the conviction that our form of government is imperiled; that a crisis has been reached in our affairs; and that the continuance in authority of the party m s-named Republican must lead to general disaster and ruin. The record of its dark past admits no ray of hope for the future. That party must die, that republican liberty may live. Corruption, extravagance and usurpation of authority, the deadly enemies of popular government, are threatening the national life, and those entrusted with the guardianship of all that is precious to the American people are holding up the casket while they are extracting the jewel. That which was once the party of the Martyred Lincoln has become a band of robbers. For years that party has lived and fattened and maintained itself in power by the most flagrant violations of right. Greater crimes have followed fast upon lesser ones, until the greatest crime of all—the most stupendous crime of history—we are governed by a Chief Magistrate placed in the Presidential Chair by open and unblushing fraud.

We see as the result of these years of misrule, the utter destruction of our commerce, our manufactories closed, the entire paralyzation of every industry, the closing of every avenue of trade. Our people once so prosperous reduced to want and poverty, and pauperism making giant strides thro' our once happy land. A change of rulers and of party is indeed essential if we may ever hope to see again the purity of the early days of the Republic and the former prosperity of the people. And now for the purpose of giving practical effect to the views herein expressed, we ask you, the Voters of Pennsylvania, to join with us in elevating to the Gubernatorial Chair of our grand old State, that pure Citizen and tried Statesman, ANDREW H. DILL.

Maj. Gen'l WM. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. A.
" RICHARD COULTER, U. S. V.
" JOSEPH F. KNIPE, U. S. V.
" ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, U. S. V.
Brig.-Gen'l WM. M'CANDLESS, U. S. V.
" JOHN F. BALLIER, U. S. V.
" EDWARD L. DANA, U. S. V.
" W. W. H. DAVIS, U. S. V.
" ROBERT E. WINSLOW, U. S. V.
Colonel Levi Maish, 130th Penna. Vols.
" W. W. Corbet, 105th Penna. Vols.
" J. B. McAllister, 17th Penna. Cavalry.
" Wm. Davis, 69th Penna. Vols.
" A. J. Greenfield, 22d Penna. Cavalry.
" P. N. Guthrie, 19th Ills. Vols.
" Samuel McKeiver, U. S. A.
" George S. Hays, 8th Reserves.
" T. H. Good, 47th Penna. Vols.
" F. Asbury Awl, 201st Penna. Vols.
" John E. Arthur, 93d Penna. Vols.
" R. B. Ricketts, 1st Penna. Artillery.
" J. B. Knox, U. S. V.
Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Gibson, U. S. A.
" James Brady, 1st Pa. Artillery.
" James O'Reilly, 69th Pa. Vols.
" A. H. Reynolds, 88th Pa. Vols.
" R. P. Dechert, 29th Pa. Vols.
" P. McDonough, 2d Reserves.
" Henry B. McKeen, 6th Reserves.
" Edmond Randall, 116th Pa. Vols.
" D. C. Kitchen, A. D. C.
" James F. Weaver, 148th Pa. Vols.
" B. F. Winger, 2d Reserve Artillery.
" J. B. Seiheimer, 25th Pa. Vols.
" W. W. Hamersley, 128th Pa. Vols.
" Fred. S. Pyter, 77th Pa. Vols.
" Edward McGovern, 122d Pa. Vols.
" J. Wesley Awl, 201st Pa. Vols.
" John H. Filler, 55th Pa. Vols.
" Samuel Wilson, 8th Pa. Vols.
" Jno. P. Dunne, 115th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. O. Coit, 83d Pa. Vols.
Major J. W. H. Stickney, 3d New Jersey.
" R. J. Phipps, 4th Pa. Cavalry.
" (Surgeon) Otto Remlein, 55th N. Y. Vols.
" Chas. W. Borbridge, 28th Pa. Vols.
" Chas. Cosslett, 116th Pa. Vols.
" R. H. Evans, Pa. Vols.
" George W. Lyons, 102d Pa. Vols.
" F. B. Swearengen, 9th Reserves.
" R. H. Patterson, 1st Md. Cavalry.
" Q. H. Mullen, 28th Pa. Vols.
" J. I. Marks, 131st Pa. Vols.
" W. M. H. Sullivan, U. S. Navy.
" N. L. Dykeman, 16th U. S. Infantry.
" M. G. Hall, 207th Pa. Vols.
" J. L. Schoch, 1st W. Va. Cavalry.
" (Surgeon) J. A. E. Reed, 115th Pa. Vols.
" " Jas. Levergood, 51st Pa. Vols.
" F. S. Allbright, 79th Pa. Vols.
" Noah G. Ruhl, 87th Pa. Vols.
" (Surgeon) J. R. Hays, 72d Pa. Vols.
" John Power, 177th Pa. Vols.
" R. H. Foster, 148th Pa. Vols.
" Elbridge McConkey, 1st Reserves.
" John McMurray, U. S. Army.
" Grant Weidman, U. S. Army.
" D. W. C. James, U. S. Army.
" Wm. D. Ernest, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
" Chas. Davis, 7th Pa. Cavalry.
" H. G. Carr, 21st Pa. Vols.
Captain William E. Miller, 3d Pa. Cavalry.
" T. B. Leisenring, 47th Pa. Vols.
" E. R. Newhard, 5th Pa. Vols.
" David Schadd, 176th Pa. Vols.
" Alex. Landis, 201st Pa. Vols.
" E. H. Rauch, 11th Pa. Vols.
" J. M. Johnston, 79th Pa. Vols.
" Jno. M. Amweg, 122d Pa. Vols.
" J. M. Raub, 122d Pa. Vols.
" Adam Schuh, 99th Pa. Vols.
" Geo. H. Erisman, 135th Pa. Vols.
" Geo. F. Springer, Pa. Vols.
" H. A. Longsdorf, 158th Pa. Vols.
" L. A. Johnston, 11th Reserves.
" C. F. Mitchell, 10th Reserves.
" Wm. J. Reisinger, 11th Pa. Cavalry.
" Lewis Small, 107th Pa. Vols.
" Mathias Schack, U. S. Vols.
" John Fahs, 87th Pa. Vols.
" James Blauser, 87th Pa. Vols.
" L. H. Greenwalt, 1st Md. Cavalry.
" Clayton McIntire, 78th Pa. Vols.
" John K. Schott, 127th Pa. Vols.
Captain James H. Ross, U. S. Vols.
" James Kacy, 74th Pa. Vols.
" Henry Raymond, U. S. Vols.
" Hugh Rodgers, 115th Pa. Vols.
" Edward Thompson, 69th Pa. Vols.
" Chas. Linder, 27th Pa. Vols.
" J. R. Miles, 116th Pa. Vols.
" William Hasson, 142d Pa. Vols.
" Edward Hauch, 98th Pa. Vols.
" Geo. Brown, 119th Pa. Vols.
" Arthur Shields, 21st Pa. Vols.
" D. Mullen, 98th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. McClellan, 1st Pa. Artillery.
" Isaac N. McMunn, 9th Pa. Vols.
" W. H. Scuttle, Pa. Artillery.
" Geo. C. Wilson, 2d Pa. Artillery.
" G. H. Weber, 46th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. W. Nolte, 46th Pa. Vols.
" R. J. McWitt, 1st Pa. Cavalry.
" D. A. McManus, 116th Pa. Vols.
" J. D. Dysert, 131st Pa. Vols.
" J. C. Eckabarger, 49th Pa. Vols.
" W. S. Sherwood, 49th Pa. Vols.
" Jas. S. Warsan, 131st Pa. Vols.
" J. M. Bullick, 45th Pa. Vols.
" Jesse Horton, 45th Pa. Vols.
" L. F. Harvey, 104th Pa. Vols.
" John E. Reilly, 187th Pa. Vols.
" Anthony Moran, 90th Pa. Vols.
" J. J. Sullivan, 115th Pa. Vols.
" Thomas Furey, 69th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. D. Rickards, 29th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. Pritner, 95th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. Cussack, 98th Pa. Vols.
" T. A. Sloan, 116th Pa. Vols.
" Timothy Mealey, 2d Reserves.
" T. McDonough, 28th Pa. Vols.
" J. P. George, 11th Reserves.
" Isaac M. Sowers, 9th Reserves.
" James S. Gates, 63d Pa. Vols.
" Wm. F. Baum, U. S. Vols.
" John H. Whitaker, U. S. Vols.
" James Atwell, 9th Ills.
" C. C. Cochran, 10th Reserves.
" James F. Clark, 73d Pa. Vols.
" Peter Sommers, 2d Reserves.
" Frank Boeker, 98th Pa. Vols.
" T. Greisheimer, 98th Pa. Vols.
" F. T. Quinlan, 116th Pa. Vols.
" Jas. P. Farran, 49th Pa. Vols.
" Louis J. Ladner, 98th Pa. Vols.
" Joseph Ellis, 72d Pa. Vols.
" W. McCarroll, 201st Pa. Vols.
" John F. Maloney, 201st Pa. Vols.
" John Bell, 57th Pa. Vols.
" S. Boyd Martin, U. S. Vols.
" G. W. Davis, 45th Pa. Vols.
" Edwin Otley, 124th Pa. Vols.
" Richard Townsend, 124th Pa. Vols.
" George R. Guss, Pa. Artillery.
" Wm. B. Morrison, 97th Pa. Vols.
" M. L. Bacon, 35th Pa. Vols.
" Henry Hoofman, U. S. Vols.
" James Harvey, 69th Pa. Vols.
" J. P. Brindle, 84th Pa. Vols.
" Isaiah H. Graham, 1st Pa. Reserves.
" J. J. Weising, 84th Pa. Vols.
" D. S. Wilkins, 142d Pa. Vols.
" J. B. Peters, 82d Pa. Vols.
" Wm. Linton, 12th Pa. Cavalry.
Lieutenant Albert S. Nones, 2d Del. Vols.
" John H. Platt, 10th N. J. Vols.
" Richard Clendenning, 2d Reserves.
" H. P. Kennedy, 2d Reserves.
" Joseph Benson, 2d Reserves.
" James Justice, 2d Reserves.
" Wm. McNamara, 69th Pa. Vols.
" D. C. Brenan, 69th Pa. Vols.
Assistant Engineer John Grimes, U. S. N.
Lieutenant W. H. Tyrell, 116th Penna. Vols.
" Henry W. Whiting, U. S. N.
" Henry H. Dotts, 148th Pa. Vols.
" P. M. Burr, Pa. Vols.
" E. S. Handrick, Pa. Vols.
" Felix McManus, 8th Reserves.
" C. E. Neuston, Pa. Vols.
" John Bowers, Pa. Vols.
" George Y. Tams, 119th Pa. Vols.
" Peter McAdams, 98th Pa. Vols.
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" George Thomas, 125th Pa. Vols.
" W. C. Hunter, 9th Reserves.
" C. P. Barkley, 102d Pa. Vols.
" John McGrath, 97th Pa. Vols.
" Wm. C. Morrison, 97th Pa. Vols.
" John Sullivan, 97th Pa. Vols.
" Jos. E. McCartney, 148th Pa. Vols.
" Lewis H. Henkell, 21st Pa. Cavalry.
" T. M. Utley, 26th Pa. Vols.
" James Eckebarger, 49th Pa. Vols.
" D. B. Weber, 131st Pa. Vols.
" G. S. Waters, 131st Pa. Vols.
" Samuel Eisenbiso, 78th Pa. Vols.
" T. L. Heibner, 27th Pa. Vols.
" J. W. Crader, 47th Pa. Vols.
" W. M. Bartholomew, 47th Pa. Vols.
" R. H. Hamersly, 54th Pa. Vols.
" W. H. Ginkinger, 47th Pa. Vols.
" Daniel A. Harris, 130th Pa. Vols.
" John T. McGonigle, 122d Pa. Vols.
" George P. Dichler, 69th Pa. Vols.
" C. R. Fraxley, 79th Pa. Vols.
" R. A. Smith, 79th Pa. Vols.
" Edward Campfel, 216th Pa. Vols.
" Jacob Poutz, 77th Pa. Vols.
" Henry Ransing, 59th Pa. Vols.
" Freeman C. Gay, 11th Reserves.
" Joseph Green, 67th Pa. Vols.
" James McWilliams, 11th Reserves.
" John M. Deitch, 16th Pa. Vols.
" George A Smith, 106th Pa Vols.
" Geo. J. Spangler, 203th Reg't, P. V.
" Jeremiah Oliver, 200th Reg't, P. V.
" Heistand A. Glatz, 16th Reg't, P.V.
" Wm. E. Patterson, U. S. V.
" Geo. E. Sherwood, 9th Pa. Cavalry.
" Fred. Bridling, 87th Pa. Vols.
" Samuel Saylor, 87th Pa. Vols.
" Henry Smallbrook, 114th Pa. Vols.
" Frank Geise, 54th N. Y. Vols.
" J. L. Brallier, 115th Pa. Vols.
" Stoughton George, U. S. Vols.
" H. B. Buener, 11th Cavalry.
" Davis Townsend, 124th Pa. Vols.
" Thomas Cosgrove, 97th Pa. Vols.
" John McNemee, 97th Pa. Vols.
" James M. Wolf, 131st Pa. Vols.
" L. E. Orr, U. S. V.
" Wm. F. Poorman, Pa. Vols.
" Mark F. Cosa, Pa. Vols.
" A. J Fagan, Pa. Vols.
" G. Meyers, Pa. Vols.
" Wm. J. Baker, 9th Ind. Vols.
" John Doyle, 115th Pa. Vols.
" Joseph Lynn, 129th Pa. Vols.
" L. S. Eisenhower, 158th Pa. Vols.
" J. A. Duncan, 117th Pa. Vols.
" Alfred Robinson, 28th Pa. Vols.
" J. W. Jequet, 28th Pa. Vols.
" J. N. Grubb, 17th Pa. Cavalry.
" F. M. George, 55th Pa. Vols.
" John Lynch, 55th Pa. Vols.

And twenty-thousand non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

* * *

HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT.—If you want to vote to maintain the Cameron dynasty and thieves in office, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to vote for hard times, hard money and a hard party, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to vote for a continuation of corruption, fraud, thievery and incompetency, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to vote for men who have robbed you until you are poor, and who want to continue robbing you until you are made paupers, vote for Hoyt.

If you believe that Radicalism is right, and that it has been doing right in office these last fifteen years, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to endorse the thievery, corruption and profligacy of Quay, Mackey, Cameron & Co., by all means you should vote for Hoyt.

If you want more of the same kind of times we are now enjoying, and if your taxes are not high enough or times hard enough, vote for Hoyt.

If you want more Recorder's bills, more State officials, higher salaries for those in office, more defalcations, more discrimination in railroad freights, and more deviltry and demoralization generally, vote for Hoyt.

But if you want a change, if want honest legislation, an honest State government, less taxes, less stealing, less salaries for officials, less starving, less work for the sheriff and more for the people, an honest man for Governor, and an administration that will be a credit to the State and the people, vote for Andy Dill.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

* * *

DO NOT idle away your time, Democrats. Work for success while you yet have the opportunity. Induce all Democrats who have joined the Greenbackers to come back, and make your township organizations so thorough that you will be able to put your finger on every man and tell just what he is and how he is going to vote.

A Card form Mr. Marble.

A FICTION AND A FORGERY CHARGED UPON THE "TRIBUNE."

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: Your request a night or two ago at the Union club has induced me to look over the *Tribune* of the last two months and to hand you what I have to say thereon.

The *Tribune* ascribes to me while in Florida, November and December, 1876, the sending of certain telegrams which I never sent, the receiving of certain telegrams which I never received. One decisive instance will here suffice. Cipher telegram seventy-eight (78), as translated and ascribed to me, is a forgery. It misstates the situation as I know it. It is addressed to H. Havemeyer. I never sent a message to or through any Mr. Havemeyer in all my life.

The *Tribune* affirms that after Nov. 22d "not a line was sent by, Mr. Marble, even in his most secret ciphers, implying a belief that the Democrats had any right to the vote of the State." My private telegrams show the contrary. My several despatches published by the New York *Herald*, *World* and *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Commercial*, the Chicago *Times*, and Louisville *Courier Journal*, justify that belief with proofs now sifted and incontestible.

This fiction and that forgery are the two necessary hinges upon which the *Tribune* hangs every subsequent falsification of my opinion, purposes and acts.

I shall let these thirty or forty broadsides of disparagement pass on into echoes more or less noisy, because there happens to be no telegram imputed to me, as there can be no telegram verily mine, that conflicts with one fact, namely: I never attempted, furthered, or executed, in any manner direct or indirect, or ever assented to or concurred in, any proposition, purpose, scheme or effort to buy the state canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida, or even to hire them to certify that vote as it was cast by her people for the Tilden electors.

Real or pretended brokers overran Tallahassee flashing the game which Noyes bagged. From such people I received many propositions that one Republican member of the board, or both, could and must be brought to tell the truth, turn state's evidence and brave Republican revenges, else they never gave their certificate in accordance with the truth, confessed since by one of them, McLin, and established long before the count by all the governmental powers of the state, that the people of Florida on November 7 had chosen the Tilden electors. Though always informing the proper officers of the national Democratic committee of the course of events, I never reported, for I never had, a syllable of consultation with Mr. Woolley or anybody, Democrat or Republican, which favored or even tolerated the acceptance of any such proposition. None were ever discussed by me. On the contrary, I repulsed every approach of that sort, on the spot. My decision, never debated, was nowhere questioned.

Was that decision an error? The facts, which no candid man now disputes, were then plain, as their duty was plain, to every member of the Florida board. The foremost Republican antagonist in our long contention, General Francis C. Barlow, as I heard and believed, had privately told McLin and Cowgill so. In the behalf of the Democrats from the North, so had I. And I telegraphed when the board went into session an intimation of my belief that the right would prevail. A few hours later their certificate to the reverse of the truth dispelled my illusion.

What American citizen could then conceive that a president de facto by means of one forged and two false state certificates, himself the chief beneficiary of their purchase, would reward nearly every known agent and accessory in that crime with a share of its fruits, and this sovereign people tax themselves $150,000 for the annual wages of that successful fraud?

MANTON MARBLE.

New York, October 15, 1878.

* * *

REMARKABLE ECHOES.—In the sepulcher of Metalla, the wife of Sulla, in the Roman Campagna, there is an echo which repeats five times, in five different keys, and will also give back with distinctness a hexameter line which requires two and a half seconds to utter it. On the banks of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, an echo repeats seventeen times. The speaker may scarcely be heard, and yet the responses are loud and distinct, sometimes appearing to approach, at other times to come from a great distance. Echoes equally beautiful and romantic are to be heard in our own islands. In the cemetery of the Abercorn family, at Paisly, when the door of the chapel is shut, the reverberations are equal to the sound of thunder. If a single note of music is breathed the tone ascends gradually with a multitude of echoes till it dies in soft and bewitching murmurs. In this chapel is interred Margery, the daughter of Bruce, and the wife of William Wallace. The echo at the Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, is renowned for its effective repetition of a bugle call, which seems to be repeated by a hundred instruments, until it gradually dies away in the air. At the report of a cannon the loudest thunders reverberate from the rock, and die in seemingly endless peals along the distant mountains. At the Castle of Simonetta, a nobleman's seat about two miles from Milan, a surprising echo is produced between two wings of the building. The report of a pistol is repeated by this echo sixty times; and Addison, who visited the place on a somewhat foggy day, when the air was unfavorable to the experiment, counted fifty-six repetitions. At first they were very quick, but the intervals were greater in proportion as the sound decayed. It is asserted that the sound of one musical instrument in this place resembles a great number of instruments playing in concert. This echo is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length, between which the wave of sound is reverberated from one to the other until it is entirely spent.—*The World of Wonders.*

* * *

THE following is made up of about equal parts of truth and poetry:

Gaily the candidate
Seeketh the bar,
Where thirsty citizens
Throng from afar,
Singing: "In search of thee,
Hither we come,
Candidate, candidate,
Set up the rum."

HISTORIC HOAXES.

The fool-hunter has from time immemorial been one of the most successful of sportsmen. No matter what game he fires at, he never fails to bring it down. Chance has thrown in the way of the New York *Dispatch* the record of some of his most amusing, yet least known, triumphs, and we place them before our readers without further comment.

THE GREAT CAT HOAX.

In August, 1815, just before Napoleon I. started on his exile to St. Helena a quantity of handbills were distributed through the city of Chester, England, at the direction of a very respectable-looking, Quaker like sort of a personage, informing the public that a great number of genteel families had embarked at Plymouth to proceed to St. Helena with the troops appointed to guard the ex-Emperor. Now, St. Helena, the bills stated, was cursed with a plague of rats, and the British Ministry had pledged itself to clear the island of these noxious animals for the benefit of the resident citizens. Accordingly, all good Britons were called upon to furnish their quantum of grown cats or thriving kittens for the carrying out of this purpose. The Government was willing to "pay the piper," and, in addition to free transportation in a vessel to be specially chartered for the purpose offered for each "athletic full-grown tomcat, sixteen shillings, for each adult female puss, ten shillings; and half that sum for every vigorous kitten that could swill milk." The result can be imagined. Within three days over three thousand cats were collected in Chester. The city was a pandemonium, and one street in which the cat merchants had been directed by bill to assemble was the scene of positive and bloody riots. Meantime some mischievous boys let the cats out of their bags, and a colossal hunt had to be organized among the hoaxed spectators. In one day five hundred of the obnoxious felines had been thrown into the river Dee, and Chester for months was afflicted with swarms of stray cats as a result of the freak.

THE GREAT BOTTLE TRICK SWINDLE.

The most glaring yet successful of the old-time hoaxes was perpetrated in 1749. The Duke of Montague wagered that let a man advertise the most impossible thing in the world he would find fools enough in London to fill a playhouse to see it, and pay for the privilege. "Surely," said Lord Chesterfield, "if a man should say he would jump into a quart bottle, nobody would believe that." A wager was made on this basis, and the following advertisement was inserted in the papers:

"At the New Theatre, in the Haymarket, on Monday next, the 12th inst, is to be seen a person who performs the several most surprising things following—viz: 1. He takes a common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the music of every instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprising perfection. 2. He presents you with a common wine-bottle, which any of the spectators may first examine. This bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the stage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in the sight of all the spectators, and sings in it. During his stay in the bottle any person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern-bottle. Those on the stage or in the boxes may come in masked habits, if agreeable to them, and the performer, if desired, will inform them who they are. Stage, 7s. 6d."

INTERESTING TO THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Another section of the advertisement cannot fail to interest the believer in Spiritualism. It says:

"NOTE.—If any gentlemen or ladies, (after the above performances), either single or in company, in or out of mask, are desirous of seeing a representation of any deceased person, such as husband or wife, sister or brother, or any intimate friend, of either sex, upon making a gratuity to the performer, shall be gratified by seeing and conversing with them for some minutes, as if alive; likewise, if desired, he will tell you your most secret thoughts in your past life, and give you a full view of persons who have injured you, whether dead or alive. For those gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of seeing this last part, there is a private room provided."

At the designated time the theatre was crammed from pit to dome. When the appointed hour passed and the conjuror did not appear, a terrible uproar arose.—One person in the audience proposed, if the lookers on would pay double-price, to crawl into a pint bottle. Finally some one threw a lighted candle on the stage.—Within ten minutes more the theatre was gutted, the benches were converted into a large bonfire in front of the building, and the drop curtain was hung on a pole, presumably as a banner, to the triumph of Gullibility. A number of people were blamed for this hoax—notably Foote, the actor, who was one of the theatre, but the real author was the Duke of Montague.

Another genius advertised to turn himself into a rattle, "which he hoped would please young and old;" and still others followed on his heels. Some of the notices were printed in a spirit of ridicule—notably the following.

A SPECIMEN OF DARK WIT.

"Lately arrived from Ethiopia, the wonderful and surprising Dr. Benimbe Zammanpoango, oculist and body surgeon to the Emperor of Monoemungi, who will perform on Sunday next, at the little T——, in the Haymarket, the following surprising operations, viz.:

"First. He desires any one of the spectators only to pull out his own eyes, which, as soon as he has done, the Doctor will show them to any lady or gentleman present, to convince them there is no cheat, and will then replace them in the sockets as perfect and entire as ever.

"Second. He desires any officer to rip up his own belly, which when he has done he—without any equivocation—takes out his bowels, washes them, and returns them to their place without the person receiving the least hurt.

"Third. He opens the head of J—— of P——, takes out his brains, and exchanges them for those of a calf; the brains of a beau for those of an an ass; and the heart of a bull for that of a sheep;—which operations will render the persons more sociable and rational creatures than they ever were in their lives."

Boxes for this extraordinary performance were to cost five guineas: pit, three guineas; gallery, two guineas. Incredible as it may seem, people wrote to the papers in which the advertisement was published, to ask if it was a hoax or not, "as there had been several public disappointments of late."

SOME FRENCH HOAXES.

Busy as the French were with their national troubles, they found time during the darkest days of the Revolution to go booby-hunting. In March, 1792, an "entertainment" was advertised in the Place de Greve. A certain Professor Busy declared his intention to walk from one side of the square to the other in mid air, naked, and without artificial aid. All Paris turned out and spent an unsatisfied afternoon in a terrific rain storm to be disappointed.

Next year another swindler hired a court yard in the Rue du Temple and got five francs a head from seventeen hundred people who wanted to see him burned alive in a charcoal furnace and afterward reappear, Phoenix like, in the smoke from the chimney.

This personage found a rival a month later in a man who promised to publicly convert himself into a stew, acting as his own butcher and cook, and then serving himself, done to a turn, around to the audience disguised as a waiter.

When the rage for mesmerism was at its height, a so-styled Professor Missmer (note the imitation) called for ten thousand people to assemble in the Champs de Mars and be mesmerized by him in three simple motions, after which they would be able to go about exercising the new force by themselves. Three times the number called for paid half a-franc apiece for the pleasure of learning that they had been swindled out of the gate-money. This hoax led to a horrible catastrophe—for the people who were victimized began, as usual, to fight among themselves, and in the disturbance twenty-one women and nearly fifty children were maimed or suffocated.

* * *

THE TINIEST OF BABES.

SISTERS OF EIGHT AND SIX YEARS WEIGHING ELEVEN AND TEN POUNDS RESPECTIVELY—CURIOUS DWARFS IN BERKS COUNTY.

Peter B. Shearer has two of the most remarkable children in the country. He dwells at Stonersville, a little, straggling village ten miles nearer Philadelphia than Reading. His house is a plain, two story frame, and Mr. Shearer turns an honest penny in the blacksmith profession. The agents of show people have become so annoying to the Shearers that the father of the wonderful offspring keeps a gun on hand, loaded with salt, to give a warm reception to those who call to secure the children for exhibition purposes.

The blacksmith is a stalwart man of about thirty eight, with black hair and beard and dark eyes. His wife, and the mother is a well developed, healthy woman. The *Record* reporter found two little cradles in Shearer's neatly-furnished house. They were half as long as ordinary cradles, and looked as if one of full growth had been cut in half and remounted on separate rockers. They were little, old fashioned affairs, brown in color, with the varnish well worn off. Each contained a "babe." The father raised one of the children to his lap and the mother the other. Strange-looking little people, dwarfs, thin and pale and mere shadows of children. The father held the eldest, and called her "Dilly," for short. She is eight years old and weighs about eleven pounds. Blind and dumb, and just able to stand alone, she is indeed an object of pity. The little dwarf is about thirty inches tall, yet her lower limbs are as thin as an ordinary cane and her head about the size of a tea cup.

"Can she hear," was asked of the father.

"Oh, yes. Just listen." He gave "Dilly" to the mother's care, and stepped into the adjoining room. An organ stood there. The father played a lively air, and the first few bars set the little one to jumping and smiling.

When Dilly was born she weighed about a pound. When she was a year old they could cover her head entirely with an ordinary teacup. She was blind all the time. The little dwarf has a luxuriant growth of silken blonde hair that descends to her shoulders. A pretty set of teeth is in her mouth. This eight-year old child does not look to be over eight months.

Just here a very healthy young boy entered the room. He is about sixteen years old, full breasted, square shouldered, erect, full of life, with great dark eyes and ruddy cheeks. "This is one of our children," said the father. "and here is another younger than the dwarf." A little boy came tripping into the room, full of mischief, stout, hearty, robust, and of full growth for his years.

"You see," said Mr. Shearer, "we have children older and younger than these two, who are in every way healthy and of natural development. The younger of the dwarfs is six years old and her weight is about a pound lighter than her sister's. We tie them to small scales and weigh them once a year, on their birthday. They appear to grow in length but not much in weight. They did not increase three pounds in three years. Why just look at their arms and fingers; just look like shadows and fingers less in thickness than pipe stems. Occasionally they are quite cross, but their time is principally passed in sleeping. They are as healthy now as most children, yet they cannot walk, nor see, nor talk, and in nearly all respects are helpless."

Mrs. Shearer was in perfect health prior to the birth of the first child, but there had been scarlet fever in the family and several of their children died. Prior to the birth of the second dwarf the mother had her diminutive child with her all the time. The next child born was as healthy as any child possibly could be.

The children have the appearance of idiots. There foreheads are very much depressed, the tops of their heads being very small. The eldest child has the look of a person fifty years of age, while Virginia, the youngest dwarf, has a pleasant countenance, like that of an infant. She, too, has a full set of teeth.—*Philadelphia Record.*

* * *

WE think of "Miss Kilmansegge and her Golden Leg" as a mere fable, and all the more so that her dress was looped up to the knee to exhibit it at her grand ball, and yet she actually had a precedent, for in 1795 a young Scotch lady had the audacity to intrude herself into the presence of her most chaste Majesty Queen Charlott, at a ball at "the Queen's House," as Buckingham Palace was then called, with a silver gauze dress so festooned that at every turn of the Scotch reel her garter with *l'amour* upon it in plain gold letters stood revealed. The fair Caledonian, however, wasn't asked again, there was such a prodigious amount of "Well, I never," "Did you ever?" audible in the room.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1878. NUMBER 39.

THE GREAT ALTOONA
Clothing Depot
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH AN
All-Wool COAT for $1.75,
Well worth four times the amount;
A Man's Suit, lined throughout, for $3.50
—Cheap at Six Dollars.
A PAIR MEN'S HEAVY PANTS FOR 65 CTS.
A Pair Men's Overalls for 25c.
A Suit of Heavy Underclothing for 50c.
A Good Calico Shirt for 25c.
MEN'S HATS AND CAPS
FROM FORTY CENTS UP.
Trunks and Satchels
From Seventy Five Cents Up.
Cents' FURNISHING GOODS
—THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN SUITS,
PARASOLS, &c.,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
OIL AND PAPER BLINDS,
Down to the Lowest Notch in Price.

☞ It is such low prices as above quoted that attract such large crowds to this CHEAP CASH STORE, and ought to convince every person that money can be saved by dealing with

CHAS. SIMON, 1307 Eleventh Ave.,
Opposite Elway's Merchant Tailor Shop,
Altoona, Pa.

C. SIMON & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE!

GRAND DRY GOODS SALE
—FOR THE NEXT—
30 DAYS.

Stair Carpets, 7, 15, 25, 35c.
Good Hemp Carpet, yard wide, 15, 18, 20.
Good Ingrain Carpet, 25, 35, 45c.
Oil Cloths for Tables and Floors, 20, 30, 40, 45c.
Window Shades, 30 cts. per Roll.
Window Shade Fixtures, Very Cheap.
Oil Blinds, with Gilt Borders, $1.60 per pair.
Linen Suits and Ulsters, at 10 to 50 per cent. reduction.

DRESS | At Wonderful Low Prices. | GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, 5 cts. and upward.
Also, Corsets, Ribbons, Ruchings, &c., which will be slaughtered for the next 30 days.
Our Black Cashmere cannot be excelled in quality or price.

☞ Don't miss this opportunity, but come now and bring your cash, as we don't sell on credit.

C. SIMON & CO.,
11th Ave. & 13th St., Altoona.
S. B. CORN, Salesman.

DR. C. W. GLEASON'S
RESTORATIVE REMEDIES!

DR. GLEASON'S LUNG RESTORATIVE is a POSITIVE CURE for Coughs, Colds and early stages of Consumption. Take it in time. Sample bottles, 25 Cents.

DR. GLEASON'S LIVER RESTORATIVE is a SURE CURE for Liver Complaint, Billiousness, Indigestion, &c., &c. Test it. Sample bottles, 25 Cents.

DR. GLEASON'S STOMACH RESTORATIVE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

DR. GLEASON'S GOLDEN ELIXIR, OR UNIVERSAL TONIC, an invaluable and invigorating Tonic for the Cure of DEBILITY and BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

DR. GLEASON'S SALINE APERIENT acts on the Kidneys and cleanses the system of all morbid matter. Invaluable medicine.

DR. GLEASON'S LAXATIVE WAFERS, highly Aromatic, Cures HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, Piles, &c. Sample box, 25 Cents.

☞ *For Sale by all Druggists.* ☜
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.
August 2, 1878.-6m.e.o.w.

LEATHER
—AND—
RUBBER BELTING
RUBBER HOSE; RUBBER
PLUMBAGO, ASBESTOS,
ITALIAN AND
HEMP PACKING;
LACE LEATHER,
ENGINE OILS,
And Mill Supplies Generally.
WAREHOUSE and OFFICE,
No. 108 Water Street, Pittsburgh,
THORP & CO.
March 22, 1878.-1y.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM KITTELL, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Kittell, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET KITTELL, Adm'x.
Ebensburg, Sept. 28, 1878.-6t.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell Esq.) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21,'76.-tf.]

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
While There's Life There's Hope
VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

☞ For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11,'78.—y.]

"CANDEE"
PURE GUM
RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.

Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but this season the

"CANDEE" CO.
WILL
VARNISH

Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.

These Boots have the Patent Metal Heel Plate, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

Outside Stationary Strap

Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.

ASK FOR THE
"CANDEE" BOOT.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 1½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers and if not sold before the first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 3½ miles from Altoona. This property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER,
Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 869, Altoona.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of defendant's real estate on *Fi. Fa.*, No. 42, September Term, 1877, in the case of Francis A. Kirkpatrick for use of John Flick, vs. James Byrne, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office, in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1878, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN,
Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1878.-3t.* Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Henry Walters Esq., Administrator of S. A. Kephart, late of Wilmore borough, deceased, as shown by his second account, notice is hereby given, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1878, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1878.-3t.*

BEWARE!—I hereby caution all persons against meddling or otherwise interferring with three milch cows, two spring calves, a lot of feed, corn and hay, and various articles of household furniture, now in possession of Jacob Burgoon, as I bought said property at private sale and have left it with him during my pleasure.

A. J. BURGOON.
Washington Twp., Oct. 9, 1878.-3t.*

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Chest township, on or about the first of August last, a black yearling bull, with white belly and white tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES RHODY.
Chest Twp., Oct. 11, 1878.-3t.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

FROM THE SOLDIERS SHE SENT INTO THE FIELD.

The present seems a proper and fitting occasion for those who have borne arms in the Nation's cause, when the armed intervention of the citizen was necessary to its support, to give due expression to their opinions in favor of perfect Union and practical administrative reform. The permanence of the Union depends upon the virtue and manhood of its citizens, and if they are powerless to redeem its government from the deadly influence of corruption, then their heroic sacrifices in preserving it from the bolder approach of hostile bayonets will have been in vain.

We have felt that in serving the country during the late war, and in defending its flag from the assault made upon it, we simply discharged the duty which patriotism imposed upon us, and when the contest closed, we put off the uniform of the soldier and reassumed the garb and position of the private citizen. The war was waged for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of Republican Institutions, and by a resolution of Congress, solemnly and unanimously put forth, it was asserted that when these purposes were accomplished "the war would cease." The fruits of victory have been fully gleaned. The voice of secession has been silenced by the thunder of a hundred battle fields; the slave has been emancipated and elevated to the dignity of citizenship. The payment of Confederate War Claims has been prohibited by constitutional enactment, and the flag of the Union floats proudly without challenge throughout the length and breadth of the land. The solemn obligation which we took upon us on entering the service, "that we would defend the United States honestly and faithfully from all enemies and opposers whomsoever," compels us to rescue the government, both state and national, from the hands of those who seek to destroy the institutions for which we fought. We are impressed with the conviction that our form of government is imperiled; that a crisis has been reached in our affairs; and that the continuance in authority of the party miss-named Republican must lead to general disaster and ruin. The record of its dark past admits no ray of hope for the future. That party must die, that republican liberty may live. Corruption, extravagance and usurpation of authority, the deadly enemies of popular government, are threatening the national life, and those entrusted with the guardianship of all that is precious to the American people are holding up the casket while they are extracting the jewel. That which was once the party of the Martyred Lincoln has become a band of robbers. For years that party has lived and fattened and maintained itself in power by the most flagrant violations of right. Greater crimes have followed fast upon lesser ones, until the greatest crime of all—the most stupendous crime of history—we are governed by a Chief Magistrate placed in the Presidential Chair by open and unblushing fraud.

We see as the result of these years of misrule, the utter destruction of our commerce, our manufactories closed, the entire paralyzation of every industry, the closing of every avenue of trade. Our people once so prosperous reduced to want and poverty, and pauperism making giant strides thro' our once happy land. A change of rulers and of party is indeed essential if we may ever hope to see again the purity of the early days of the Republic and the former prosperity of the people. And now for the purpose of giving practical effect to the views herein expressed, we ask you, the Voters of Pennsylvania, to join with us in elevating to the Gubernatorial Chair of our grand old State, that pure Citizen and tried Statesman, ANDREW H. DILL.

Maj. Gen'l WM. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. A.
" RICHARD COULTER, U. S. V.
" JOSEPH F. KNIPE, U. S. V.
" ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, U. S. V.
Brig.-Gen'l WM. MCCANDLESS, U. S. V.
" JOHN F. BALLIER, U. S. V.
" EDWARD L. DANNA, U. S. V.
" W. W. H. DAVIS, U. S. V.
" ROBERT E. WINSLOW, U. S. V.
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" W. W. Corbet, 105th Penna. Vols.
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" John Lynch, 55th Pa. Vols.

And twenty-thousand non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

* * *

HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT.—If you want to vote to maintain the Cameron dynasty and thieves in office, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to vote for hard times, hard money and a hard party, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to vote for a continuation of corruption, fraud, thievery and incompetency, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to vote for men who have robbed you until you are poor, and who want to continue robbing you until you are made paupers, vote for Hoyt.

If you believe that Radicalism is right, and that it has been doing right in office these last fifteen years, vote for Hoyt.

If you want to endorse the thievery, corruption and profligacy of Quay, Mackey, Cameron & Co., by all means you should vote for Hoyt.

If you want more of the same kind of times we are now enjoying, and if your taxes are not high enough or times hard enough, vote for Hoyt.

If you want more Recorder's bills, more State officials, higher salaries for those in office, more defalcations, more discrimination in railroad freights, and more deviltry and demoralization generally, vote for Hoyt.

But if you want a change, if want honest legislation, an honest State government, less taxes, less stealing, less salaries for officials, less starving, less work for the sheriff and more for the people, an honest man for Governor, and an administration that will be a credit to the State and the people, vote for Andy Dill.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

* * *

DO NOT idle away your time, Democrats. Work for success while you yet have the opportunity. Induce all Democrats who have joined the Greenbackers to come back, and make your township organizations so thorough that you will be able to put your finger on every man and tell just what he is and how he is going to vote.

A Card form Mr. Marble.

A FICTION AND A FORGERY CHARGED UPON THE "TRIBUNE."

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: Your request a night or two ago at the Union club has induced me to look over the *Tribune* of the last two months and to hand you what I have to say thereon.

The *Tribune* ascribes to me while in Florida, November and December, 1876, the sending of certain telegrams which I never sent, the receiving of certain telegrams which I never received. One decisive instance will here suffice. Cipher telegram seventy-eight (78), as translated and ascribed to me, is a forgery. It misstates the situation as I know it. It is addressed to H. Havemeyer. I never sent a message to or through any Mr. Havemeyer in all my life.

The *Tribune* affirms that after Nov. 22d "not a line was sent by, Mr. Marble, even in his most secret ciphers, implying a belief that the Democrats had any right to the vote of the State." My private telegrams show the contrary. My several despatches published by the New York *Herald*, *World* and *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Commercial*, the Chicago *Times*, and Louisville *Courier Journal*, justify that belief with proofs now sifted and incontestible.

This fiction and that forgery are the two necessary hinges upon which the *Tribune* hangs every subsequent falsification of my opinion, purposes and acts.

I shall let these thirty or forty broadsides of disparagement pass on into echoes more or less noisy, because there happens to be no telegram imputed to me, as there can be no telegram verily mine, that conflicts with one fact, namely: I never attempted, furthered, or executed, in any manner direct or indirect, or ever assented to or concurred in, any proposition, purpose, scheme or effort to buy the state canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida, or even to hire them to certify that vote as it was cast by her people for the Tilden electors.

Real or pretended brokers overran Tallahassee flashing the game which Noyes bagged. From such people I received many propositions that one Republican member of the board, or both, could and must be brought to tell the truth, turn state's evidence and brave Republican revenges, else they never gave their certificate in accordance with the truth, confessed since by one of them, McLin, and established long before the count by all the governmental powers of the state, that the people of Florida on November 7 had chosen the Tilden electors. Though always informing the proper officers of the national Democratic committee of the course of events, I never reported, for I never had, a syllable of consultation with Mr. Woolley or anybody, Democrat or Republican, which favored or even tolerated the acceptance of any such proposition. None were ever discussed by me. On the contrary, I repulsed every approach of that sort, on the spot. My decision, never debated, was nowhere questioned.

Was that decision an error? The facts, which no candid man now disputes, were then plain, as their duty was plain, to every member of the Florida board. The foremost Republican antagonist in our long contention, General Francis C. Barlow, as I heard and believed, had privately told McLin and Cowgill so. In the behalf of the Democrats from the North, so had I. And I telegraphed when the board went into session an intimation of my belief that the right would prevail. A few hours later their certificate to the reverse of the truth dispelled my illusion.

What American citizen could then conceive that a president de facto by means of one forged and two false state certificates, himself the chief beneficiary of their purchase, would reward nearly every known agent and accessory in that crime with a share of its fruits, and this sovereign people tax themselves $150,000 for the annual wages of that successful fraud?

MANTON MARBLE.
New York, October 15, 1878.

* * *

REMARKABLE ECHOES.—In the sepulcher of Metalla, the wife of Sulla, in the Roman Campagna, there is an echo which repeats five times, in five different keys, and will also give back with distinctness a hexameter line which requires two and a half seconds to utter it. On the banks of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, an echo repeats seventeen times. The speaker may scarcely be heard, and yet the responses are loud and distinct, sometimes appearing to approach, at other times to come from a great distance. Echoes equally beautiful and romantic are to be heard in our own islands. In the cemetery of the Abercorn family, at Paisly, when the door of the chapel is shut, the reverberations are equal to the sound of thunder. If a single note of music is breathed the tone ascends gradually with a multitude of echoes till it dies in soft and bewitching murmurs. In this chapel is interred Margery, the daughter of Bruce, and the wife of William Wallace. The echo at the Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, is renowned for its effective repetition of a bugle call, which seems to be repeated by a hundred instruments, until it gradually dies away in the air. At the report of a cannon the loudest thunders reverberate from the rock, and die in seemingly endless peals along the distant mountains. At the Castle of Simonetta, a nobleman's seat about two miles from Milan, a surprising echo is produced between two wings of the building. The report of a pistol is repeated by this echo sixty times; and Addison, who visited the place on a somewhat foggy day, when the air was unfavorable to the experiment, counted fifty-six repetitions. At first they were very quick, but the intervals were greater in proportion as the sound decayed. It is asserted that the sound of one musical instrument in this place resembles a great number of instruments playing in concert. This echo is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length, between which the wave of sound is reverberated from one to the other until it is entirely spent.—*The World of Wonders.*

* * *

THE following is made up of about equal parts of truth and poetry:

Gaily the candidate
Seeketh the bar,
Where thirsty citizens
Throng from afar,
Singing: "In search of thee,
Hither we come,
Candidate, candidate,
Set up the rum."

HISTORIC HOAXES.

The fool-hunter has from time immemorial been one of the most successful of sportsmen. No matter what game he fires at, he never fails to bring it down. Chance has thrown in the way of the New York *Dispatch* the record of some of his most amusing, yet least known, triumphs, and we place them before our readers without further comment.

THE GREAT CAT HOAX.

In August, 1815, just before Napoleon I. started on his exile to St. Helena a quantity of handbills were distributed through the city of Chester, England, at the direction of a very respectable-looking, Quaker like sort of a personage, informing the public that a great number of genteel families had embarked at Plymouth to proceed to St. Helena with the troops appointed to guard the ex-Emperor. Now, St. Helena, the bills stated, was cursed with a plague of rats, and the British Ministry had pledged itself to clear the island of these noxious animals for the benefit of the resident citizens. Accordingly, all good Britons were called upon to furnish their quantum of grown cats or thriving kittens for the carrying out of this purpose. The Government was willing to "pay the piper," and, in addition to free transportation in a vessel to be specially chartered for the purpose offered for each "athletic full-grown tomcat, sixteen shillings, for each adult female puss, ten shillings; and half that sum for every vigorous kitten that could swill milk." The result can be imagined. Within three days over three thousand cats were collected in Chester. The city was a pandemonium, and one street in which the cat merchants had been directed by bill to assemble was the scene of positive and bloody riots. Meantime some mischievous boys let the cats out of their bags, and a colossal hunt had to be organized among the hoaxed spectators. In one day five hundred of the obnoxious felines had been thrown into the river Dee, and Chester for months was afflicted with swarms of stray cats as a result of the freak.

THE GREAT BOTTLE TRICK SWINDLE.

The most glaring yet successful of the old-time hoaxes was perpetrated in 1749. The Duke of Montague wagered that let a man advertise the most impossible thing in the world he would find fools enough in London to fill a playhouse to see it, and pay for the privilege. "Surely," said Lord Chesterfield, "if a man should say he would jump into a quart bottle, nobody would believe that." A wager was made on this basis, and the following advertisement was inserted in the papers:

"At the New Theatre, in the Haymarket, on Monday next, the 12th inst, is to be seen a person who performs the several most surprising things following—viz: 1. He takes a common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the music of every instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprising perfection. 2. He presents you with a common wine-bottle, which any of the spectators may first examine. This bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the stage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in the sight of all the spectators, and sings in it. During his stay in the bottle any person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern-bottle. Those on the stage or in the boxes may come in masked habits, if agreeable to them, and the performer, if desired, will inform them who they are. Stage, 7s. 6d."

INTERESTING TO THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Another section of the advertisement cannot fail to interest the believer in Spiritualism. It says:

"NOTE.—If any gentlemen or ladies, (after the above performances), either single or in company, in or out of mask, are desirous of seeing a representation of any deceased person, such as husband or wife, sister or brother, or any intimate friend, of either sex, upon making a gratuity to the performer, shall be gratified by seeing and conversing with them for some minutes, as if alive; likewise, if desired, he will tell you your most secret thoughts in your past life, and give you a full view of persons who have injured you, whether dead or alive. For those gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of seeing this last part, there is a private room provided."

At the designated time the theatre was crammed from pit to dome. When the appointed hour passed and the conjuror did not appear, a terrible uproar arose.—One person in the audience proposed, if the lookers-on would pay double-price, to crawl into a pint bottle. Finally some one threw a lighted candle on the stage.—Within ten minutes more the theatre was gutted, the benches were converted into a large bonfire in front of the building, and the drop curtain was hung on a pole, presumably as a banner, to the triumph of Gullibility. A number of people were blamed for this hoax—notably Foote, the actor, who was one of the theatre, but the real author was the Duke of Montague.

Another genius advertised to turn himself into a rattle, "which he hoped would please young and old;" and still others followed on his heels. Some of the notices were printed in a spirit of ridicule—notably the following.

A SPECIMEN OF DARK WIT.

"Lately arrived from Ethiopia, the wonderful and surprising Dr. Benimbe Zammaapoango, oculist and body surgeon to the Emperor of Monoemungi, who will perform on Sunday next, at the little T——, in the Haymarket, the following surprising operations, viz.:

"First. He desires any one of the spectators only to pull out his own eyes, which, as soon as he has done, the Doctor will show them to any lady or gentleman present, to convince them there is no cheat, and will then replace them in the sockets as perfect and entire as ever.

"Second. He desires any officer to rip up his own belly, which when he has done he—without any equivocation—takes out his bowels, washes them, and returns them to their place without the person receiving the least hurt.

"Third. He opens the head of J—— of P——, takes out his brains, and exchanges them for those of a calf; the brains of a beau for those of an an ass; and the heart of a bull for that of a sheep;—which operations will render the persons more sociable and rational creatures than they ever were in their lives."

Boxes for this extraordinary performance were to cost five guineas; pit, three guineas; gallery, two guineas. Incredible as it may seem, people wrote to the papers in which the advertisement was published, to ask if it was a hoax or not, "as there had been several public disappointments of late."

SOME FRENCH HOAXES.

Busy as the French were with their national troubles, they found time during the darkest days of the Revolution to go booby-hunting. In March, 1792, an "entertainment" was advertised in the Place du Grene. A certain Professor Bussy declared his intention to walk from one side of the square to the other in mid air, naked, and without artificial aid. All Paris turned out and spent an unsheltered afternoon in a terrific rain storm to be disappointed.

Next year another swindler hired a court yard in the Rue du Temple and got five francs a head from seventeen hundred people who wanted to see him burned alive in a charcoal furnace and afterward reappear, Phoenix like, in the smoke from the chimney.

This personage found a rival a month later in a man who promised to publicly convert himself into a stew, acting as his own butcher and cook, and then serving himself, done to a turn, around to the audience disguised as a waiter.

When the rage for mesmerism was at its height, a so-styled Professor Missmer (note the imitation) called for ten thousand people to assemble in the Champs de Mars and be mesmerized by him in three simple motions, after which they would be able to go about exercising the new force by themselves. Three times the number called for paid half a-franc apiece for the pleasure of learning that they had been swindled out of the gate-money. This hoax led to a horrible catastrophe—for the people who were victimized began, as usual, to fight among themselves, and in the disturbance twenty-one women and nearly fifty children were maimed or suffocated.

* * *

THE TINIEST OF BABES.

SISTERS OF EIGHT AND SIX YEARS WEIGHING ELEVEN AND TEN POUNDS RESPECTIVELY—CURIOUS DWARFS IN BERKS COUNTY.

Peter B. Shearer has two of the most remarkable children in the country. He dwells at Stonersville, a little, straggling village ten miles nearer Philadelphia than Reading. His house is a plain, two-story frame, and Mr. Shearer turns an honest penny in the blacksmith profession. The agents of show people have become so annoying to the Shearers that the father of the wonderful offspring keeps a gun on hand, loaded with salt, to give a warm reception to those who call to secure the children for exhibition purposes.

The blacksmith is a stalwart man of about thirty eight, with black hair and beard and dark eyes. His wife, and the mother is a well developed, healthy woman. The *Record* reporter found two little cradles in Shearer's neatly-furnished house. They were half as long as ordinary cradles, and looked as if one of full growth had been cut in half and remounted on separate rockers. They were little, old fashioned affairs, brown in color, with the varnish well worn off. Each contained a "babe." The father raised one of the children to his lap and the mother the other. Strange-looking little people, dwarfs, thin and pale and mere shadows of children. The father held the eldest, and called her "Dilly," for short. She is eight years old and weighs about eleven pounds. Blind and dumb, and just able to stand alone, she is indeed an object of pity. The little dwarf is about thirty inches tall, yet her lower limbs are as thin as an ordinary cane and her head about the size of a tea cup.

"Can she hear," was asked of the father.

"Oh, yes. Just listen." He gave "Dilly" to the mother's care, and stepped into the adjoining room. An organ stood there. The father played a lively air, and the first few bars set the little one to jumping and smiling.

When Dilly was born she weighed about a pound. When she was a year old they could cover her head entirely with an ordinary teacup. She was blind all the time. The little dwarf has a luxuriant growth of silken blonde hair that descends to her shoulders. A pretty set of teeth is in her mouth. This eight-year old child does not look to be over eight months.

Just here a very healthy young boy entered the room. He is about sixteen years old, full breasted, square shouldered, erect, full of life, with great dark eyes and ruddy cheeks. "This is one of our children," said the father, "and here is another younger than the dwarf." A little boy came tripping into the room, full of mischief, stout, hearty, robust, and of full growth for his years.

"You see," said Mr. Shearer, "we have children older and younger than these two, who are in every way healthy and of natural development. The younger of the dwarfs is six years old and her weight is about a pound lighter than her sister's. We tie them to small scales and weigh them once a year, on their birthday. They appear to grow in length but not much in weight. They did not increase three pounds in three years. Why just look at their arms and fingers; just look like shadows and fingers less in thickness than pipe stems. Occasionally they are quite cross, but their time is principally passed in sleeping. They are as healthy now as most children, yet they cannot walk, nor see, nor talk, and in nearly all respects are helpless."

Mrs. Shearer was in perfect health prior to the birth of the first child, but there had been scarlet fever in the family and several of their children died. Prior to the birth of the second dwarf the mother had her diminutive child with her all the time. The next child born was as healthy as any child possibly could be.

The children have the appearance of idiots. There foreheads are very much depressed, the tops of their heads being very small. The eldest child has the look of a person fifty years of age, while Virginia, the youngest dwarf, has a pleasant countenance, like that of an infant. She, too, has a full set of teeth.—*Philadelphia Record.*

* * *

WE think of "Miss Kilmansegge and her Golden Leg" as a mere fable, and all the more so that her dress was looped up to the knee to exhibit it at her grand ball, and yet she actually had a precedent, for in 1795 a young Scotch lady had the audacity to intrude herself into the presence of her most chaste Majesty Queen Charlott, at a ball at "the Queen's House," as Buckingham Palace was then called, with a silver gauze dress so festooned that at every turn of the Scotch reel her garter with *I amour* upon it in plain gold letters stood revealed. The fair Caledonian, however, wasn't asked again, there was such a prodigious amount of "Well, I never," "Did you ever?" audible in the room.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.
EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - - OCT. 25, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery County.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
L. D. WOODRUFF, Conemaugh Borough; JOHN FENLON, Ebensburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN G. LAKE, Ebensburg.
TREASURER,
DR. A. YEAGLEY, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Borough; GEORGE GURLEY, Ebensburg.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ISAAC PATTERSON, Johnstown.
CORONER,
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
AUDITORS,
PHILIP H. SHIELDS, Portage Twp.; PATRICK DILLON, Elder Twp.

THE yellow fever region was visited on last Sunday night by a white frost, which has given such a decided check to the scourge that no doubt is now entertained of its speedy disappearance. The thousands of people who fled from the cities and towns where it prevailed are rapidly returning. The total number of cases is estimated at 30,000, and the deaths at 13,000, of which nearly 4,000 were in New Orleans, and over 5,000 in Memphis.

* * *

IN an interview by a newspaper reporter on last Friday at Wilkesbarre with Samuel R. Mason, the Greenback candidate for Governor, he is represented as having said, among many other strange things, that his party would carry "McKean and Cambria counties by great majorities." We know nothing about Mason's party "in Potter and McKean," but we profess to have some knowledge of it in Cambria. Mr. Mason is credited with a fair share of common sense, but if he made the declaration attributed to him in reference to this county he don't know enough to reach him when to come in out of the rain. If he is as far off the towpath in his estimate of the Greenback strength in Butler, Clarion, Venango and Crawford, as well as several other counties of which he spoke, as he undoubtedly is in regard to Cambria, it will be difficult to decide after the election whether he himself or that venerable and irrepressible candidate, "Scattering," received the most votes.

* * *

WE propose briefly to state a few facts for the special information of the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, whose mental crookedness prevents him from seeing things in the same light they are viewed by ordinary mortals. In the first place, there were two officers in the army in 1863 by the name of *Sherman*. One of them was William T. Sherman, the present General of the army, and the other was Thomas W. Sherman, who lost a leg at the attack on Port Hudson, below Vicksburg, on the 27th of May, 1863. In the second place, the sentence of the court martial in William Lilley's case was not approved by Gen. *W. T. Sherman*, as a copy of the record published elsewhere shows, but by Brigadier Gen'l *T. W. Sherman*, who two months afterwards was wounded, as we have stated, at Port Hudson. We presume that shortly after the court martial he was ordered from South Carolina to join Gen. Banks, who was then commanding the Union forces below Vicksburg and made the assault on the rebel batteries at Port Hudson. It was a very easy matter for the *Tribune*, in order to shield its friend, the lovely but lying Lilley, to say that the name of Gen. Sherman had been *forged*, but it has been just as easy to disprove the charge by showing that it was the other Sherman who approved the finding and sentence of the military court.

* * *

WE direct attention to the statement of Samuel J. Tilden, to be found elsewhere, in reference to the cipher correspondence alleged to have been carried on between certain friends of Mr. Tilden in New York and other friends of that gentleman who had gone to Florida and South Carolina to be present when the vote of those two States at the last Presidential election was counted by their Returning Boards. These cipher dispatches, which have been published in the New York *Tribune*, reveal the fact, if they are genuine, that the friends of Mr. Tilden, of whom Manton Marble was the most conspicuous, who visited the two States named, attempted corruptly to purchase their election certificates for Mr. Tilden, in whose favor a majority of the people of at least one of those States (Florida) had unquestionably voted. From the time that the *Tribune* began the publication of these dispatches the Republican press all over the country has adopted them as true, and proclaimed that they have dug Samuel J. Tilden's political grave, from which there is no resurrection. Mr. Marble has publicly disclaimed any and all connection with the dispatches, and now we have the emphatic and wholesale denial of Mr. Tilden that he ever heard of them until he read them in the *Tribune*. All fair-minded men will accept this as a sufficient vindication of Mr. Tilden until the *Tribune* makes out a stronger case against him than it has yet done, or than it is likely to do, with all its well known partisan proclivities hounding it on in the eager pursuit of its intended victim. Thus far its poisoned arrows have fallen short of the object at which they were aimed. To cheat Mr. Tilden out of the Presidency was the most monstrous crime of the age, and to attempt now to filch from him his good name is adding insult to injury—is, indeed [illegible] of meanness.

Lilley Caught Again.

A MAN who attempts to creep out of one lie is pretty certain to entangle himself in another. This is William Lilley's fate. After his story about having purchased a Naval cadetship from Gen. Coffroth for young Berwind had been completely exploded, he returned to the charge, and in a published letter declared that the name of the cadet whose appointment he had bought from Coffroth was Charles Philip Kuhnhart, and that on this statement he was willing to stand or fall. Read the following letters, and see how plain a tale puts this chronic liar down, and consigns him forever to well-merited infamy:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1878.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Pa.

DEAR SIR—Mr. Hemmons, of the Democratic State Central Committee, has shown me the Bedford *Inquirer* of the 4th inst., containing a communication signed W. Lilley, in which you are charged with having received money for the appointment of Charles Philip Kuhnhart, a cadet to the Naval Academy.

Charles Philip Kuhnhart is a cousin of mine. He was born in Pike county. His father died when he was a small boy, and left no money for his children—in short it took all to pay his debts. He had no friends that could or would pay $1,200, or any other sum, to secure his appointment, therefore the statement of Mr. Lilley is untrue. I don't believe a word he says about money being paid for this appointment.

I saw Charles Philip Kuhnhart after he was appointed. He told me that J. W. Dickerson, Esq., of Bedford, had secured him the appointment, and that he had been living in Bedford county for some time. I know Mr. Dickerson was a warm friend of young Kuhnhart.

Charles Philip Kuhnhart is not now in the navy. I think he resigned in 1873. I have seen him but once since he has been out of the navy. I think he now lives in one of the Western States. I will endeavor to find out his address and write to him about this matter.

Truly yours, JOHN KUHNHART.

Mr. John Kuhnhart's second letter is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 16, 1878.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth.

DEAR SIR—The enclosed letter I have just received and hasten to forward to you. It needs no comments from me, as it fully explains itself, and should satisfy all persons who are in doubt on this subject.

Yours respectfully, JOHN KUHNHART.

Mr. Charles Philip Kuhnhart, the cadet appointed by Gen. Coffroth, speaks for himself, denying in the most direct terms that any money for his appointment had been paid to Gen. Coffroth or to any other party. Here is his letter:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 10th, enclosing me a letter published in the Bedford *Inquirer* of the 4th of October, from W. Lilley, addressed to Alexander Hamilton Coffroth, has just been received.

I have read and re-read this unjust and untrue letter. I have paused to think how any person can become so base and degraded as to charge Mr. Coffroth with being paid for my appointment. It is false, and I pronounce the charge a monstrous lie. You well know my father died poor when I was quite young. I had no money of my own to pay for an appointment, and had no friends or relatives that could, or would, have paid for my appointment.

J. W. Dickerson, Esq., who was formerly County Superintendent of Bedford county, requested Mr. Coffroth to appoint me, and Mr. Coffroth generously and kindly gave me the appointment.

In May or June, 1866, Mr. Coffroth was in Mr. Dickerson's office in Bedford. I was in the office at the same time. Mr. Coffroth said to Mr. Dickerson, "Do you know of a young man who wants to go to the Navy? I have an appointment, and if I don't soon make it I will forfeit the right, and it will go to the Secretary of the Navy." Mr. Coffroth said he was trying to get some one to take it, but up to this time had failed. Mr. Dickerson said he would try and name a suitable person. After Mr. Coffroth left the office, I asked Mr. Dickerson if he would not recommend me for the appointment. He at once said he would, and wrote me a letter of recommendation. As soon as I could make the arrangements I took Mr. Dickerson's letter and went to Washington, gave it to Mr. Coffroth, and I was appointed.

I never saw Mr. Lilley in my life. I had no one acting for me in this appointment but Mr. Dickerson.

I graduated on the 7th of June, 1871, and resigned on the 28th of November, 1872, to take effect on the 1st of March, 1873.

Please forward this letter at once to Mr. Coffroth. I am anxious that the truth shall be known. In haste. Truly yours,

CHARLES PHILIP KUHNHART.

To John Kuhnhart, Esq.

* * *

THE following official extract from the original order, on file in the office of the Judge Advocate General at Washington, shows the nature of the charges preferred against William Lilley, the Johnstown *Tribune's* disgraced witness against A. H. Coffroth—the finding of the court martial, and Lilley's dismissal from the army—which we stated last week we would publish in our next issue. It is on the unsupported testimony of this scoundrel that Jacob M. Campbell's organ asks the intelligent voters of this Congressional district to believe that Gen. Coffroth corruptly sold a naval cadetship when he was formerly in Congress:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 20, 1863.

I. At the general Court Martial, which convened at Beaufort, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders, No. 20, of January 22d, 1863, from these Headquarters, and of which Col. Daniel Leasure, 100th Reg't Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, were arraigned and tried:

* * * * * *

22. Captain William Lilley, Brigade Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, E. C.

Charge 1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
Charge 2. Disrespect to his superior officer.
Charge 3. Neglect of duty.
Charge 4. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.
Charge 5. Disobedience of orders.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:
To the first charge, not guilty.
To the second charge, not guilty.
To the third charge, not guilty.
To the fourth charge, not guilty.
To the fifth charge, not guilty.

The Court finds the accused as follows:
Of the first charge, guilty.
Of the second charge, not guilty.
Of the third charge, guilty.
Of the fourth charge, guilty.
Of the fifth charge, not guilty.

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Captain William Lilly, Assistant Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, E. C., to be cashiered.

* * * * * *

II. The proceedings in the case of Captain William Lilly, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, are confirmed. Captain William Lilly, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, ceases to be an officer in the military service of the United States, from March 23, 1863.

* * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen'l T. W. SHERMAN.
[Signed.] L. H. PELOUZE,
Capt. 15th Infantry, Act. Ass't Adj't Gen.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
October 9, 1878.

Official extract from the original orders on file in this Bureau.
W. M. DUNN,
Judge Advocate General.

* * *

THE official returns of the Ohio election show the following as the total vote cast for each candidate for Secretary of State:

Barnes, Republican	274,120
Paige, Democrat	270,966
Roy, Greenback	38,332
Robinson, Prohibitionist	5,674

The Greenback vote last year was 29,401, or 8,931 *less* than at the late election, and is one hundred thousand *less* than was confidently claimed during the campaign by the leaders of that party. We have not yet seen the official vote of Indiana, but it is conceded to be about 15,000 majority for the Democratic State ticket. James D. Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, had a majority of 5,139, showing an increase this year of about 10,000. The vote cast for the Greenback State ticket was between 25,000 and 30,000, not differing much from the vote of the same party in Ohio, but only about *one-third* as large as was anticipated.

Democratic Greenbackers.

A few days before the Ohio and Indiana election a prominent Greenbacker from the country, who has always heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, remarked to us that he intended at this election "*to make his vote count*," and when we asked him how he proposed to do it, he replied "by voting for Mason for Governor and Adams for Congress." Whether or not he has changed his view of the matter since the western elections, we are unable to state. That a man should believe that he can make his vote "count" by voting for Mason is the wildest of all delusions. There is not a man in the State who knows anything about public sentiment who believes that he has the shadow of a chance of being elected. Mason himself don't believe it, although he does a vast amount of very extravagant boasting about the strength of his party, but as that is the habit of all candidates, and especially the nominees of a new party, which, like a new broom, is warranted to sweep clean, he could not be expected to say anything else, much less to acknowledge defeat in advance. The result in Ohio and Indiana furnishes a true, or at least an approximate basis of the Greenback vote in Pennsylvania. Mason, Frank Hughes, Dewees, Calvin, Tomlinson, and other Greenback leaders, may proclaim from the Delaware to the Ohio that a great political revolution is in progress, and that their State ticket is bound to win, but the ballot-boxes will tell a very different tale. A Greenback man who has been a Democrat will tell you that he wants to break up and destroy the corrupt State ring at the head of which are Mackey and Quay, and yet by voting for Mason he is giving aid and comfort to Hoyt, who is the chosen candidate of the State ring and will sustain it in its supremacy if elected. Mason being a forlorn hope, the contest rests between Hoyt and Dill. This being so, what is the plain duty of every former Democrat who endorses the Greenback doctrine regarding the currency? Mr Dill is not only the anti-State ring candidate, but he is also the anti-Cameron candidate, which is only the same thing called by another name; therefore, if, a Democratic Greenbacker wants to make his vote "count"—if he wants to defeat Cameron and his henchmen, Quay and Mackey—if he wants to see once more the office of Governor filled by a man who will be Governor in *fact*, as well as in name,—every dictate of duty and of patriotism demands his vote for Andrew H. Dill, who, in the emphatic language of Charles R. Buckalew, *is no man's man*."

If Mason has no earthly chance of being elected, has Capt. Samuel Adams any better show of being sent to Congress? This question is so absurd and preposterous that we will not insult the intelligence of our readers by discussing it at any length. There is not to day a single Greenback voter in this district who don't know that Adams has a much better chance of being struck by lightning than of being elected to Congress, and yet they will deliberately stultify themselves by throwing away their votes upon him and in that way render possible the election of Jacob M. Campbell, the man above all others they profess the greatest anxiety to defeat. If Gen. Coffroth does not go as far on the greenback question as John Tomlinson, he at least is not hostile to it both in spirit and substance, as Gen. Campbell notoriously is. The next Congressman from this district will be either A. H. Coffroth or Jacob M. Campbell. There can and will be no other possible result, and Greenback voters have it exclusively in their own power to say which one of the two it shall be. Will they render certain Coffroth's election by voting for him, or will they, by blindly voting for Adams, put a club in Campbell's hands, with which to enable him to knock out their own brains, if men capable of doing so foolish a thing can be said to have any brains?

Hoyt a Know-Nothing.

Notwithstanding the utter absurdity of the charge in the face of developed facts as to the insufficiency of his age, the more rabid of the Republican press still persists in accusing Mr. Dill of having been a violent Know Nothing. For this reason, and this alone, we ask attention to the fact that Henry M. Hoyt was the candidate of the Know-Nothing party in this county for District Attorney in 1855, and was defeated by Gen. Winchester, the Democratic candidate.

The *Record of the Times*, the now Republican, and then Whig and Know-Nothing, organ of the county, in its issue of Sept. 19, 1855, contained the following:

The American County Convention assembled at Pittston last Wednesday (Sept. 12th), and put in nomination the following named persons for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election: * * * * District Attorney, Henry M. Hoyt. * * * *

And in another column of the same issue the following:

The Whig Convention met yesterday (Sept. 18) at the house of F. Helme, Kingston, and nominated the following ticket: * * * * District Attorney, Henry M. Hoyt. * * * *

It will be observed that Hoyt's nomination came first from the Americans or Know-Nothings. In further evidence of his connection with that organization, the *Record* of Oct. 17, same year, in commenting upon the result of the election, said:

He (Ketcham) alone, of all the candidates, stood a pure Whig, unconnected with the other parties.

The Know Nothing party was in those days in the hands of very bigoted men in this county, in confirmation of which statement we have only to refer to the further extracts below from the same *Record* editorial:

Our ideas of an American party favor opposition to the tremendous influence of a united foreign party in the country to control elections. The Popish-Irish under Bishop Hughes and the lager beer Germans who worship their drink as the former do the Pope, are full of *Democracy* and easily led by Locofoco leaders. These never show favor to the Whigs, but always go with the strong party for the sake of lager and office. * * * * Why not make a platform broad enough for them (the Protestant Irish and Republican English, Scotch, Welsh and Germans) to stand on with us all? We know some of them who go heart and soul with Americanism for the sake of their children, even farther than we go, because they hate and fear the influence of Popery on future generations, if permitted to rule by holding the balance of power now. Clay and Frelinghuysen were defeated by Catholic votes, because the latter was President of the Bible Society. Every Papist and Jesuit in the land worked against him on that ground. Is it wonderful that Protestants of all other countries should lean to the other side and form an American party to oppose the Roman?

A pretty thing to make us a province of Rome when Rome is controlled by French bayonets. We believe a platform can be built to hold us all. Try it.

We have all along known, of course, of Mr. Hoyt's early training in the dark-lantern cabals of 1854-55, but have hitherto been restrained from alluding thereto by our own belief, and Mr. Dill's explicitly expressed wish, that the campaign on his behalf should be conducted strictly upon living issues and without resort to personalities. We should not refer to it now but for the blind and bigoted persistency of the opposition press in the repetition of a similar allegation against Mr. Dill, which is utterly without foundation, and which has been so clearly and emphatically disproven.—*Wilkes Barre Leader.*

A Card from Mr. Tilden.

HE ASSERTS THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

EX-GOVERNOR Tilden has furnished the press with the following letter concerning the cipher dispatches about which there has been of late so much discussion in the newspapers:

I have read the publication in the *Tribune* of the 8th instant purporting to be translations of cipher telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in Florida at the Presidential election of 1876, and have looked over those printed in the *Tribune* of this morning relating to the canvass in South Carolina.

I have no knowledge of the existence of these telegrams, nor any information about them, except what has been derived from or since the publications of the *Tribune*.

So much for these telegrams generally. I shall speak yet more specifically as to some of them.

FIRST. Those which relate to an offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some member of the State Board of Canvassers of Florida, to give, for a pecuniary compensation, certificates to the Democratic electors who had been actually chosen.

None of these telegrams, nor any telegram communicating such an offer or answering such an offer or relating to such an offer, was seen by me, translated to me, or the contents of it in any manner made known to me. I had no knowledge of the existence or purport of any telegram relating to that subject. Nor did I learn the fact that such an offer of the Florida certificates had been made until long after the 6th of December, at which time the certificates were delivered and the electoral votes cast; and when the information casually reached me as of a past event, it was accompanied by the statement that the offer had been rejected.

SECONDLY. As to the publication in the *Tribune* of this morning, purporting to be translations of cipher telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in South Carolina in 1876, which I have seen since I wrote the foregoing, I can speak of them no less definitely and positively. No one of such telegrams, either in cipher or translated, was ever shown to or its contents made known to me. No offer of negotiation in behalf of the State Canvassers of South Carolina or of any of them or any dealing with any of them in respect to the certificates to the electors was ever authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me directly or through any other person.

I will add that no offer to give the certificates of any Returning Board or State Canvassers of any State to the Democratic electors in consideration of promises of office or money or property; no negotiation of that nature in behalf of any member of such board or with any such member; no attempt to influence the action of any such member, or to influence the action of any elector of President and Vice President by such motives was ever entertained, considered or tolerated by me or by anybody within my influence, by my consent or with my knowledge or acquiescence. No such contemplated transaction could at any time have come within the range of my power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out.

A belief was doubtless current that certificates from the State of Florida, conforming to the actual vote of the people were in the market. "I have not the slightest doubt in the world," said Mr. Saltonstall, who was in Florida at the time, in a recent interview with the *Herald*, "that that (the Florida) vote could have been bought, if Mr. Tilden had been dishonorable enough to desire it done, for a great deal less than $50,000 or $80,000." It was known that either one of the two members who composed a majority of the Florida State Canvassers could control its action and give the certificates to the Democrats. Either one of them could settle the Presidential controversy in favor of the Democratic candidates, who lacked but one vote.

How accessible to venal inducements they were is shown by the testimony of McLin, the chairman of the Board of State Canvassers, in his examination before the Potter committee in June last. He admitted that the true vote of the people of Florida was in favor of the Democratic electors, and that the fact even appeared on the face of the county returns, including among them the true return from Baker county, notwithstanding the great frauds against the Democrats in some of the county returns. He also confessed that in voting to give the certificates to the Republican electors he acted under the influence of promises that he should be rewarded in case "Mr. Hayes became President," adding that "certainly these promises must have had a strong control over my judgment and action."

After the certificates of the Louisiana Returning Board had been repeatedly offered to Mr. Hewitt and others for money, they were given in favor of the Republican electors who had been rejected by a large majority of the voters, and the members of this Returning Board now possess the most important Federal offices in that State.

The pregnant fact always remains that none of these corrupt boards gave their certificates to the Democratic electors, but they all did give them to the Republican electors.

I had a perfectly fixed purpose, from which I never deviated in word or act; a purpose which was known to or assumed by all with whom I was in habitual communication. If the Presidency of the United States was to be disposed of by certificates to be won from corrupt Returning Boards, by any form of venal inducements, whether of offices or money, I was resolved to take no part in the shameful competition, and I took none.

The main interest of the victory which resulted in my election was the expectation that through the Chief Magistracy a system of reforms similar to that which had been accomplished in our metropolis, and our State administration, would be achieved in the Federal Government. For this object it was necessary that I should be untrammeled by any commitment in the choice of men to execute the official trusts of the government; and untrammeled by any obligations to special interests I had been nominated and elected without one limitation of my perfect independence. To have surrendered or compromised the advantages of this position by a degrading competition for Returning Board certificates would have been to abandon all that made victory desirable; everything which could have sustained me in the larger struggle that victory would have imposed upon me. I was resolved to go into the Presidential chair in full command of all my resources for usefulness or not at all.

While thus abstaining from an ignominious competition for such certificates I saw these certificates obtained for the Republican electors who had not been chosen by the people and denied to the Democratic electors who had been chosen by the people. These false and fraudulent certificates, now confessed and proved to have been obtained by corrupt inducements, were afterward made the pretexts for taking from the people their rightful choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

These certificates were declared by the tribunal to which Congress had abdicated the function of deciding the count of disputed electoral votes to be the absolute and indisputable conveyance of title to the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

The State of Florida, which had united all her executive, legislative and judicial powers to testify to Congress, long before the count, who were her genuine agents; which had by statute caused a recanvass, the issue of new certificates, and a formal sovereign authentication of the right of the true electors to deposit the votes entitled to be counted, was held to be incapable of communicating to Congress a fact which everybody then knew and which cannot now be disputed.

Congress, though vested by the Constitution with the authority to count the electoral votes; though unrestricted either as to the time when it should receive evidence, or as to the nature of that evidence, and though subject to no appeal from its decision, was declared to have no power to guide its own count by any information it could obtain or by any authority which it might accept from the wronged and betrayed State whose vote was about to be falsified.

The monstrous conclusion was thus reached that the act of one man holding the deciding vote in a Board of State Canvassers (for without his concurrence the frauds of the other Returning Boards would have failed) in giving certificates known at the time, and by himself confessed to be false and fraudulent, and confessed to have been obtained by the promise of office—certificates whose character was known months before Congress could begin the count—must prevail over all the remedial powers of the State of Florida and of the Congress of the United States combined, and must dispose of the Chief Magistracy of this republic.

S. J. TILDEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1878.

* * *

THERE is not one word of truth in the dispatch published in last Tuesday's Johnstown *Tribune*, and of course in all the other daily Republican papers, purporting to give the proceedings of a conference of prominent Democrats held at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in which they conceded the defeat of Andrew H. Dill, our candidate for Governor. No man but a natural born fool would believe one word of such nonsense. The whole thing was concocted by Quay and the Cameron ring to bolster up their doomed cause and if possible secure a majority in the Legislature for the purpose of sending Cameron back to the U. S. Senate.

* * *

—Alexander McGill, of Allegheny, died recently, and left a will in which he makes a number of bequests to his relatives, and adds that if none of them are alive or their children, he bequeaths to the President of the United States, then in office, provided he is a Democrat, all of his estate, to be sold out in the interest of the National Democratic party in this country. No one will question Mr. McGill's democracy.

Fertig as a Workingman.

There is much talk nowadays about workingmen, about the propriety of electing workingmen to office, and about the necessity of legislation in the interest of workingmen. It does not often happen that this kind of talk takes form in the nomination by any party of a workingman for an office of dignity or importance. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, John Fertig, is, however, an exception to this rule of exclusion. He is a workingman born and bred, and besides, more distinctly than any other candidate upon either ticket, represents the right side of the most considerable issue to be determined by the people of Pennsylvania at the coming election. Eighteen years ago, on the discovery of petroleum in Venango county, he began the business of sinking wells without any other capital than an energetic character and willing hands. The rude method of drilling wells by manual labor before steam power was called in to assist the operation was exceedingly toilsome; but from such a beginning Mr. Fertig worked his way to a competence. He has been identified with the production of petroleum from 1860 till this time, but he has never had any connection with the various corporate schemes devised to rob the people of the oil country by turning their legitimate profits into the hands of speculators. He is still an oil producer, and in full sympathy with the outraged people of his section. He is a resident of the city of Titusville, which, after the disastrous check which fell upon the growth of the oil trade in 1865, struggled hopelessly with a heavy municipal indebtedness. When the credit of the city was at its lowest ebb Mr. Fertig was elected Mayor. At his instance such measures were devised that the city was not only enabled to pay its current indebtedness but to negotiate its loans at a lower rate of interest and re-establish an undoubted credit. He was elected for three successive terms to the mayoralty. He was afterward pitched upon by his party as their candidate for Senator, in a county polling a large Republican majority, and such was his popularity that he was elected over a strong competitor. In the Legislature he at once took rank as an able and trustworthy man. The oil region had never before sent a representative to Harrisburg who was able to get a hearing. Before the expiration of his term Senator Fertig had made himself known throughout the State as the champion of a cause, as a State Senator who had some other business at Harrisburg than to draw his salary and go home again. Mainly through his exertions the people of Pennsylvania have come to understand the grievances under which men labor who have marketable stuffs on hand which they are not allowed to dispose of without trammels and hindrances devised to eat up their profits. Because of Mr. Fertig's special identification with the pipe-line controversy and the freight discrimination bill he was put on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant Governor, his party rightly judging that such a nomination would be eminently politic. His record in the Senate is perfectly clean and clear. None of the outrageous measures which disgrace the statute book ever received his sanction. He voted against the Recorder bill, against the Bank Examiner bill and all the vicious legislation intended to add to the popular burdens or evade proper constitutional restrictions. The rancor of the partisan press has failed to find a weak spot in the public or private relations of John Fertig. He is a candidate whom workingmen may appropriately honor, for he honors them.

If there are positive reasons for supporting John Fertig, growing out of his good character and just pretensions, there are also strong reasons of an incidental character. He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, of good German stock. His opponent is a Massachusetts carpet bagger. Mr. Fertig is a workingman and has no other profession. His opponent is an attorney. Both are identified with the struggle of the oil producers, because both represented in the Senate oil region constituencies. But Mr. Fertig is an oil producer, while his opponent is a looker on. On every other question their records are as opposite as the poles. Mr. Fertig voted against the Recorder bill. Mr. Stone voted for it. Mr. Fertig rallied nearly the full strength of his party to the support of measures calculated to relieve the disabilities of the oil producers. Mr. Stone could only control his own vote. Mr. Stone represents on the Republican ticket a cause his party repudiates. Mr. Fertig represents a cause his party distinctly sustains. Mr. Fertig has proven himself the friend of the solid interests of the city of Philadelphia by trying to save it from its own cormorants. Mr. Stone in the Senate gave his constant aid to the unconstitutional and disastrous legislation devised for the purpose of fleecing the people of this city. If the workingmen of Philadelphia and of the State at large wish to make a demonstration in favor of workingmen, here is an opportunity afforded them. If they fail to avail themselves of it the fault will not lie with THE RECORD, which seeks to be their faithful adviser.—*Phila. Record.*

* * *

—A strange wedding took place on Thursday afternoon in Washington, D. C., at least the bride was in that city, the groom being 3,000 miles away, at Georgetown, Colorado. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. Carpenter, and the high contracting parties were Mr. Wheeler Ellis and Miss Lina Sallors. The telegraph was employed as a means of communication. Mrs. Ellis started to-day for her new home and husband in the West. The wedding day had been appointed, but Mr. Ellis could not, owing to business engagements, be on hand. The young lady's mother would not allow her daughter to go away from home unmarried, so at the suggestion of the minister the marriage was consummated by telegraph. The parties are known in Washington, and the affair was much commented upon for its novelty.

* * *

—Allen C. Laros, of Northampton county, on May 31, 1876, caused the death of his father, mother and an aged relative by putting arsenic into the family coffee-pot. After a long trial he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but a commission having pronounced him insane, he was sent to the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg. It being evident that he was cured of his insanity—if ever it was else than feigned—a movement was on foot at the present term of our Court, now being held, says the Philadelphia *Press*, to procure an order to have the sentence executed. Laros in some way became acquainted with this fact, and on Monday last, while walking in the asylum grounds, made good his escape and has not since been heard from.

* * *

—The lighting of East Liverpool, Ohio, with natural gas from wells has been often briefly mentioned. The fact is, that the plan has been for many years in successful operation. The gas comes continuously and in large quantity from several deep wells, and is available, not only for light, but for heat. For light it requires no preparation, but burns readily with great illuminating power. The flames in the street lamps are not put out in the daytime, because that would cost something, and the gas does not. Pipes carry the gas into grates and stoves, where it is used for heating and cooking. The first gas well was opened twenty years ago, and its supply is not yet in the least diminished.

UP WITH THE FLAG

FALL SEASON, 1878.

Hurrah for another Large Business!

There is nothing dingy or forbidding about OAK HALL this Fall. The personal attention of Mr. Wanamaker has brightened up everything about the place, and the Fall buyers with a

GRAND SEND-OFF!

$700,000 in Clothing and Cloths is under the broad roof, and

The Stir about the Place

shows that the people have discovered that

Oak Hall is "Home,"

and that, after all, it is best to

"Stick to Old Friends."

The fact is, we have outstripped every former effort, and put forward, this season,

BETTER STOCK,
BETTER CUT,
BETTER MADE.

We rely on our TRUE and TRIED GOODS at

TRUSTWORTHY PRICES,

and, on the basis of low prices, good goods, and thorough satisfaction to our customers, propose to do a larger business than ever.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
—PHILADELPHIA.—

P. S.—Most of our old Salesmen will be found on our floors.

News and Other Notings.

—Jeff Davis' only son died of yellow fever at Memphis, last week.

—A couple at Wareham, Mass., have just separated for the fifth time.

—Benjamin H. Latrobe, a distinguished engineer, died in Baltimore on Saturday.

—It is said there is not a single lawyer in Brunswick county, N. C. How about married ones?

—About 800 English, Irish and American Protestants have joined the Catholic Church in Paris during the past twelve years.

—Providence has lost its Sheriff after a service of forty consecutive years. In 1844 he hanged the last man executed in Rhode Island.

—On Saturday night, near Contra Costa county, California, David H. Williams, a miner, killed his wife by beating, kicking and stabbing her.

—A recent examination at Goa, India, of the body of St. Francis Xavier showed it to be as well preserved as when exposed twenty years ago.

—A German doctor, engineer, lawyer and missionary, with at least four living wives and a son by a dead wife, has just turned up in Brooklyn.

—Rev. J. B. Hemsteger, Vicar General of the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, and one of the most influential leaders of the Catholic Church there, died Friday evening.

—Miss Mollie Fansher, according to a report in the New York *Herald*, has lived fourteen years without nourishment. The poor creature is beautiful, and wants to die but cannot.

—The boiler of a saw-mill near McLeansboro', Ill., exploded on Saturday, killing R. Dale, the proprietor, and another man, named Warren, and fatally injuring the engineer and two others.

—A fire at Lewistown, Pa., at an early hour Sunday morning, destroyed five stables in the rear of the Coleman House. One horse and a number of hogs were burned. Loss not ascertained.

—A disastrous railway collision occurred on Sunday at Pontypridd, Wales. Twelve persons are reported killed and over twenty seriously wounded. Several had limbs amputated and more deaths are expected.

—On Thursday the first funeral of a Christian Karen in this country took place in Williamsport. The funeral was that of Moung Po Mai, a native of Burmah, who died in that city two days previous, aged 29 years.

—A prominent citizen of Fayette county suggests that Western colonists who return disappointed and disgusted, should come to that county, where they can buy heavily timbered land at $2.20 an acre, or rent it on the shares.

—Letters from the unfortunate town of Edenburg, Pa., which was burned up a few days ago, say that there is scarcely a doubt that the place is dead beyond all hope or power of resuscitation. It will never be rebuilt.

—A farmer of Reno county, Kan., coming across a rattlesnake, tied his reins in a bunch and killed it therewith. Subsequently he untied the knot with his teeth, and the poison thus got into his system and drove him mad.

—The Edenburg *Herald* has twice been burned down, twice the office was torn down and pitched out of the window, mobbed, libel suited, threatened and smashed to pieces, yet it has never missed an issue. It is plucky.

—Mrs. Michael Metzler, of Akron, Ohio, leads an unpleasant life. "Stones of all sizes drop from the ceilings in her house at all hours of the day, many of them striking her." She declares it is "not done by spirits," but is "a curse upon the family."

—In Meadville, as the funeral of Professor L. D. Williams was about to leave for the church, and friends were taking leave of the remains, his wife, aged sixty, fell dead beside the body of her dead husband. Mrs. Williams had been in usual health.

—The body of Robert McAuley, grand chaplain of the Orange Young Britons, who had been missing from Ottawa, Ont., since the 1st inst., was found in the river on Friday with a shot in the back of the head. This murder is attributed to the late religious disturbances.

—A remarkable dwarf has been added to the curiosities on exhibition at Gilmore's Garden, New York. Nellie Keeler, born of American parents, comes from Logansport, Ind. She is now eleven years of age, weighs twelve pounds, stands twenty five inches in height and is well proportioned.

—Prof. King made a balloon ascension from Scranton Saturday. As he arose in the air a storm struck him and carried him to the southeast at a fearful velocity. In two hours he traveled thirty miles, and landed, after a great deal of trouble, at [illegible] station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, Montgomery county.

—A young man named [illegible] was recently taken from Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, to the insane asylum at Harrisburg, being a hopeless lunatic. The young man fell asleep one night, when his companions, in a joking way, poured a quantity of water in his ear, since which time he gradually became insane.

—Mrs. Crittenden, of Middletown, Conn., was bitten by a cat two years ago. She was strangely ill for a time and has since been almost helpless, her nervous system being thoroughly disarranged. She cannot speak without stammering, and some of her symptoms are like those of hydrophobia in a mild form.

—Mr. Henry Mutzer, of [illegible], is the possessor of a setter dog of the female persuasion that has given birth to three litters of pups within a year, on each of which occasions she presented her owner with eleven little setters. If this should become general it will serve to lessen the price of bologna sausage.

—Mrs. Cynthia M. Lewis, of Shelter, New York, has the original flag carried by Commodore Chauncy when the American fleet and army made an attack on Sackett's Harbor on the 27th of May, [illegible]. It was presentented to her by her grandfather, who was the flag warden of the Commodore's ship during the battle.

—From the Shelby [illegible]: "Newton Bowls, of Chilton county, a married man and the father of three children, tried to elope with a Miss Glass, of the same county, aged about fourteen, but was arrested at Calera, his hands were tied behind him and he was driven back like an ox. The girl outran her pursuers and escaped."

—Thursday morning, near Kennedyville, Kent county, Md., Mr. George B. Nelson, while climbing a fence, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. Six hours after the news of the sad accident reached his mother she was so overcome that she died of grief. Mr. Nelson was thirty years of age and unmarried.

—A St. Louis young man's chance of marrying an heiress, to whom he was engaged, was spoiled by the use of his diary as evidence in a lawsuit. The record showed that he frequently called on other girls, that he had been rejected by two of them since his betrothal to her, and that he had borrowed money, to be repaid when he got hold of her purse.

—Mary Staifa of Traverse, Mich., stepped on a loose floor board, and fell through into the room below, where sat a young man who had never seen her before. He may have been sentimentally impressed by the fact that she came down to him from above, for before night he asked her to marry him, and she assented; but evidently he judged too hastily, for within two months he applied for a divorce.

—A slight-of-hand performer, named Wyman (not the original Wyman) astonished the people of Waco by his skillful feats. He did many wonderful things, making things appear and disappear in mysterious ways; but his greatest trick was not known until after he had departed. It was found that he had substituted the village landlord's daughter for his wife and assistant, eloping with the former and leaving the latter behind.

—Mr. R. B. Brown, of Clarion, has written a letter to "respectfully announce that I am not a candidate for Senator, since the Democratic authorities have decided otherwise." He goes on to say that he was afraid that by remaining in the field the result might be such a division of the vote as to permit the election of the Republican candidate, who might vote for Cameron for United States Senator.

—A fight in a theatre in England recently caused a stampede, under the impression the building was on fire, which resulted in the loss of perhaps twenty lives; and in a church in Virginia, the other day, a portion of the plastering fell, when the cry was raised that the building was falling. A wild panic took place, and a number of lives were lost. These things are likely to occur in any crowded hall, church or theater, as people lose their heads upon the least alarm. There is no remedy that we know of except wide exits and plenty of them.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY. - - - OCT. 25, 1878.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

RALLY FOR THE RIGHT.—Democratic meetings will be held at the following times and places:

JOHNSTOWN, Saturday, October 26th. This meeting will be held in Union Hall, and will be addressed by Hon. ERNEST H. NAKLE in the German language.
[illegible], Croyle township, Wednesday, October 30th.
[illegible], Adams township, Thursday, October 31st.
EAST CONEMAUGH, Friday, November 1st.
[illegible], Richland township, Saturday, November 2d.
ST. LAWRENCE, Chest township, Friday, October 25th.
ST. BONIFACIUS, Elder township, Saturday, October 26th.
PORTAGE STATION, Portage township, Friday, November 1st.
[illegible], Washington township, Saturday, November 2d.
ST. NICHOLAS, Barr township, Saturday, November 2d.
[illegible]VILLE, White township, Monday, November 4th.
GALLITZIN, Gallitzin borough, Monday, November 4th.
[illegible], Blacklick township, Monday, November 4th.

All voters are cordially invited to attend. The meetings will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will be addressed by competent speakers. JOS. McDONALD, Chairman.

◆

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Factory flannel reduced to 40 cents per yard at McLaughlins' store.

—Ladies' shawls and cloaks furnished to order by McDonald, Loretto.

—Infant's shoes, only 25 cents per pair, at McDonald's cheap cash store, Loretto.

—McDonald will pay the highest prices for grain and potatoes at his store in Loretto.

—Don't forget that election day comes this year on Tuesday, Nov. 5th—one weeks from next Tuesday.

—If you want to see a nice lot of waterproofs, either plain or plaid, you will find them at Barkers'.

—A black bear weighing 200 pounds was killed by Geo. Vallance, of Martinsburg, [illegible], one day last week.

—Work has been commenced on the Bell's Gap Railroad extension from Lloydsville, this county, to Coalport, in Clearfield county.

—It is safe to say that no Howells will ever be heard in the Commissioners' office [illegible] the Prohibition candidate is concerned.

—The long hoped for rain came in abundance on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and all fears for a protracted drouth are now at an end.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that [illegible] McFarland, of that place, succeeded in bagging fifty six pheasants on Wednesday of last week.

—Ladies will find at Barkers' cheap cash store a new, full and complete assortment of dress goods in Ebensburg; likewise in [illegible].

—Hon. James Buchanan was billed for a Greenback speech in Hollidaysburg on Monday evening last. Shades of the departed! "Can such things be and not excite our special wonder?"

—Our neighbor of the *Herald*, the most knowing man among us, says that Coffroth won't get his party vote in this county.—That settles it, and Coffroth may as well hang up his hat.

—Charles Elvin, of Conemaugh borough, the man who put a bullet into his breast on Tuesday evening of last week, has appealed to the Poor Directors of the county for diet for himself and family.

—Having altered, repainted and fully restocked the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. R. J. Mills, our friends Thompson [illegible] now boast of one of the handsomest and best stocked stores in Cambria county.

—The largest stock of gum boots and shoes, overshoes, etc., for men, women and children, ever opened in Ebensburg, can now be seen at the cheap cash store of A. A. Barker & Son. Prices lower than anywhere else.

—The entire line of the Pa. R. R. having been put in thorough repair preparatory to the usual annual inspection, quite a number employed temporarily for that specific purpose have been discharged during the past ten days.

—George Bradley, of Loretto, who stands charged with forging a check and passing it on a Johnstown hotel keeper, was released from jail on Monday last, Capt. Dan. Bradley, of Gallitzin becoming his security in the sum of $700.

—Men's suits at $5 and upward, salt at $1.75 per barrel, carbon oil at 17 cents per gallon, and all other articles of merchandise at prices equally moderate. That's what's the matter at McDonald's cheap cash store, Loretto, Pa.

—James P. Funk, who was convicted in Blair county about a year ago for dealing in counterfeit coin and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, has just been pardoned by the man who occupies President Tilden's place.

—Frederick Plank was sent to jail for thirty days by the York county Court last week for stealing papers from the doorsteps of subscribers. Frederick would have done better if he had Plank-ed down a few years' subscription in advance.

—T. P. Tierney, Esq., his many friends here will be glad to learn, is, or at least was in the early part of this week, making things lively for the Democracy over in Clearfield county. Frank is a vigorous and fluent talker, and cannot fail to do good service.

—Great preparations were made for a big Republican raid on Johnstown from this section of the county, the attraction being a Republican meeting called for Wednesday evening, but the thrice welcome and much needed rain knocked the bottom out of their calculations.

—As we have before stated, the dog and sheep law passed by the last Legislature will be found at length in the Sheriff's election proclamation, and every voter should read it in order that he may be able to cast his ballot *for* or *against* it after fully understanding its provisions.

—Four young tramps named Wm. Hammond, Henry Rodgers, John Masterson and George Clark, were brought to jail here on Wednesday night from Johnstown to remain ten days—five days for for forcibly entering a freight car and the other five for failing to pay a fine of $3 each.

—A man named Garland was struck near Allegheny Furnace, on Saturday last, and badly bruised and cut between the hips by an engine on the Hollidaysburg Branch.—The injured man was sitting on a sleeper and was himself a sleeper under the influence of liquor at the time.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* notices the death, on Monday last, of Mrs. Kelly, aged about sixty years, who was the second wife and some twenty-seven years the junior of Mr. Patrick Kelly, who is still hale and hearty and the father of twenty-one children, all of whom are still living.

—S. Teitelbaum, of Carrolltown, has just received a full line of flannels, as well as an immense stock of dress goods, calicoes, muslins, clothing, boots, shoes, hats for ladies, hats and caps for men and boys, groceries, and everything else in that line—all which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

—A maiden lady who at one time resided in this place, and who for several years was an inmate of an insane asylum, having, it is said, lost her reason in consequence of the sudden and shocking death of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married in her youth, died in Indiana county a few days ago.

—A large tumor was successfully removed from the neck of Miss Jerusha Watts, of Altoona, by Dr. Lavis, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, on Friday last. At latest accounts the young lady and her friends were greatly elated by the thought that an unsightly tumor is not Watts the matter with Miss Jerusha now.

—Mr. L. M. Woolf, the popular one-price clothing merchant of Johnstown who has honestly earned the title of "poor man's friend," is now in the east purchasing an immense stock of ready-made wearing apparel and gents' furnishing goods, which will soon be on his shelves and ready for customers at lower prices than ever.

—Dr. Hoffman, the dentist, it may interest you to know, will migrate to Loretto, that is he will go there next week, on the day that is next to the last, as well as the first when October is past, and those who may need dental work that's first rate should be prompt to attend on the day and the date—Friday of next week, Nov. 1st.

—The Devotion of the Forty Hours was held in St. Bartholomew's church, Wilmore, this week, commencing on Sunday and ending on Wednesday forenoon. Rev. Father M'Hugh, the pastor in charge, was assisted in the exercises by several priests from neighboring parishes, among the number being Rev. Father Boyle, of this place.

—Black and gray squirrels, and also pheasants, the latter generally so plentiful, are remarkably scarce just now in this neighborhood, as well as throughout the northern portion of the county. The absence of squirrels is accounted for by the fact that there has been an almost total failure of both the chestnut and beech nut crops this season.

—It is a rather remarkable, not to say startling coincidence, that the recent death of Father Christy at Columbus, Ohio, has been followed within less than a week by the demise in the same city of Rt. Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, Bishop, and Rev. J. B. Heinsteiger, Vicar General of the diocese. The deceased prelate, who was a brother of General Rosecrans, had been in delicate health for a considerable time.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Peter Boland, at St. Nicholas, in Barr twp., was burned to the ground on Friday last, the inmates being fortunate enough, however, to get out nearly all the furniture. The flames were kindled by a spark blown from a fire outside, but what the loss is estimated at we failed to learn, and though not likely to be heavy, it is sufficient, we are told, to leave Mr. Boland and family in rather destitute circumstances.

—He leaned across the garden gate and breathed his fond devotion: "I love you, honest little Kate, as sea-gulls love the ocean." "Oh! Johnny," sighed the little maid, "of men I love you best of all, but wish you'd buy your ready-made at famed Star Clothing Hall, where you can find, without mistake, if you the pains will only take, the finest clothes, both cheap and neat, that e'er were seen on Clinton street," No. 109, Johnstown, Pa.

—Josiah M. Christy, Esq., of Gallitzin, returned on Wednesday evening from a trip to Texas, where he has just secured a contract for the construction of a railroad, to be called the Sabine Pass and Northwestern, extending from Sabine City to the northern boundary of the State, a distance of 348 miles. Mr. Christy, whom we congratulate on his "fat take," intends to return to Texas after the election and commence operations right away. Success attend him.

—Goodluck is work, and those who shirk should not lament their doom, but yield the day, and clear the way, so better folks have room—to examine the largest and most varied assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., ever displayed at 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa., or ever offered for sale, there or elsewhere, at prices which could at all compare in cheapness with the wonderful low figures marked on every article comprised in Mr. Blumenthal's large and elegant stock.

—It is a singular fact that although the *Herald* is constantly expressing a deep solicitude for the political welfare of Mr. Joseph A. Wertner, its editor don't know yet how to spell that gentleman's name. In a paragraph last week of *twelve* lines, his name is misspelled no less than *three* times. It is true that bad spelling is not an indictable offense, but in the case of an editor, and especially of such a brilliant editor as neighbor James, we think it ought to be made so.

—Gen. F. H. Lane, the nominee for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, unbosomed himself on the subject of temperance in general and politics in particular, at the Welsh Methodist church, in this place, on Monday evening last, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. He made a plain and practical speech, but as he is the long Lane that will never have a turn in the Gubernatorial chair, we can't see wherein the game was worth the powder so far as he is personally concerned.

—Mr. John Tomlinson, of Altoona, one of the *big* guns of the Greenback party, addressed a meeting of his political friends in Pittsburgh on last Saturday night, and took occasion to say among other things, that "John Sherman is to-day the champion liar of the western continent," and also to express the opinion of Hayes, that "instead of prating about honesty, he'd better step down and out and let the man that was elected have his place," to which latter sentiment we cordially say *ditto* to bold John Tomlinson.

—Albert Knepper, son of the conductor of the local freight train on the Hollidaysburg Branch Railroad, was struck by a coal chute at East Conemaugh, about two o'clock on Saturday morning last, and knocked from the top of a car to the platform below, where he was fortunately discovered and rescued in time to prevent his head, which was hanging down between the deadwood, from being crushed to a jelly, as it undoubtedly would had the cars come together. As it was, he got off with an ugly cut in the head and several painful bruises.

—Mr. G. A. Kinkead, of this place, has accepted the agency for the celebrated Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and is now prepared to furnish tickets at the same rates charged for them at railroad stations. No one should travel without an accident policy, which for the paltry sum of 25 cents per day secures a weekly indemnity of $15 in case of serious injury, or $3,000 in the event of death.—Consult Mr. Kinkead on the important subject, as well as in regard to fire insurance, and you will be sure to obtain what you need at honest rates.

—The New York *Graphic* thinks it very strange that no one has attempted to make a pun on Ameer. It can't be done. No Ameer-ican paragraphist would be guilty of such an outrage, anyhow.—*Norristown Herald*. Ameer subterfuge that! Most of people would think it almost Ameer-acle for such a word to escape pun-ishment, notwithstanding the folly of wasting time in so unprofitable a pursuit, especially when the best of bargains in dry goods, dress goods, groceries, etc., can be secured at the cheap store of John Lloyd & Co., not on time, but for the ready cash, by all who have the opportunity and the good sense to give them a call.

—"You're getting old and weak, papa; the doctors say you're ill"—thus spoke the dutious son—"I think you'd better make your will." The father from his easy chair glanced at the thoughtful boy, and then straightway expressed his will, in words replete with joy: "Go thou," he said, "and make due haste to Godfrey Wolff's cheap store, where you can gratify your taste in such a suit as ne'er before was bought for cash at rates so low." The lad then went where all should go, to Godfrey Wolff, the just, who supplied his wants with good intent, and happy sent him home, we trust. Store on Twelfth street, next door to post office, Altoona, Pa.

—As soon after the election as they can make it convenient, the editors of the Johnstown *Tribune* and Bedford *Inquirer* should make a pilgrimage to Washington city, for the purpose of holding a private interview with their mutual friend, William Lilley. It would be intensely interesting to hear them discussing the reasons why Lilley's manufactured lies about Gen. Coffroth having sold a naval cadetship failed so ingloriously to defeat that gentleman's election to Congress. When the time came for parting, each one in sadness and sorrow could repeat to the other the memorable words of the witches around their blazing cauldron on the Scottish heath, "When shall we *three* meet again?"

—A large panther is said to be prowling about Duncansville, Blair county. Two young men on horseback were interrupted by the vicious varmint a few days ago, and the animals they were riding becoming unmanageable, they made a narrow escape from being torn to pieces. As it was, the panther followed them for about a mile, and it is fair to presume that Samuel Homer was not the only member of the party who was exceedingly anxious to reach Homer or some other safe retreat about that time.—The ponderous brute, which is said to be brown in color, some ten or eleven feet in length and about twenty inches high, is credited with the ability to jump fully thirty feet on level ground.

—Several of the more enthusiastic among our Republican brethren, finding that the overland trip to Johnstown, to attend the meeting at that place Wednesday night was impracticable, owing to the incessant rain, thought to secure a special train on the Branch road, but when they discovered that $25 and the usual fare was necessary to secure the desired accommodations, they wisely concluded that Grow might blow, but to hear him they'd never go if it cost all that to get down to the show.

—The Pa. R. R. tool-house at Summerhill has been forcibly entered on so many occasions of late by thieves, who carried off oil, brooms and other property, that the division foreman at last determined to set a watch for the rascals, and on Monday succeeded in capturing a young man named Slocher in the very act of breaking open the door. The detected culprit thereupon implicated a companion named Pringle in the nefarious work, who was also arrested. Both parties were brought to this place on Tuesday morning and committed to jail to await trial.

—Lawrence Platt, the young man whose escape from the Morganza Reform School, Pittsburgh, whither he was sent for stealing a considerable sum of money from Mr. Harry Mellon, of Chest Springs, has already been noticed in these columns, and whose arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robbery at Cherry Tree, which charge, however, was not sustained, we noted in our last issue, was picked up in Altoona the other day and taken back on Monday last to his old quarters in the Reform School by Sheriff Ryan, where he will probably have to remain until he reaches his majority, unless he should succeed once more in getting out and be more fortunate in keeping out of that institution than he was on this occasion.

—McDonald, of whom we have oft written before, as the man in Loretto who keeps a cheap store, bids us say to our readers and say with a vim, that if boots they are needing, 'twill pay to see him, for the largest and best are the words that convey an idea of the stock he received t'other day, and which now he is offering, for cash on account, so low that Philadelphia itself can't his prices discount. Nor is that all of the story, for of shoes for the fair he has them as low as a dollar per pair, and for half that amount he can suit to a T any young miss who may step in to see, while for men he has boots which he is willing to sell for $1.75, and at prices beyond that as well, to say nothing of boys, who at one dollar per pair can buy boots which they'll find a good thing to wear.

—A German farmer from Minnesota, en route for his native land, was swindled out of $800 by a couple of sharpers while on his way east with his family on the Pacific Express, last Thursday morning. One of the parties engaged in the nefarious work, and who said he was on his way to England, managed to make the farmer's acquaintance, and while in conversation with him a short distance below Mifflin the other sharper presented himself in the role of an express agent and informed the farmer's "friend" that he was indebted to the company in the sum of $800. The sequel may be readily guessed. The farmer advanced the money on the strength of bogus drafts, and of course lost it, for when the train got to Marysville the sharpers jumped off, and one of them was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to the Harrisburg hospital.

—Zelven E. Fisher, aged about 19 years, son of Mr. John Fisher of the Third Ward Johnstown, met with a horrible accident, Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, which resulted in death the same night. It seems that young Fisher, who was employed at the Wire Rod Mill of the Cambria Iron Co., was waiting near the reel for the purpose of taking the wire off when reeled up, and while in this position the wire caught in the rolls and broke, one end flying around and striking the unfortunate young man on the right arm, through which it passed and entered his breast close to the nipple, from whence it finally protruded near the top of the breast-bone, severing the brachial artery, tearing the arteries in a shocking manner and searing the flesh in its passage.—The wounds of the injured man were bound up as speedily and effectually as possible, after which he was taken to his home where he lingered in great agony for about seven hours.

—We learn from the Altoona *Tribune* that on last Monday week Dr. M. J. Buck, of that city, assisted by Drs. Bell, Allen and Mixler, performed a very unusual operation upon a six year old daughter of Dr. James J. Oatman, of Carrolltown. The child was afflicted with crooked or bowed legs, which is caused by attempting to walk before the bones of the legs are of sufficient strength to bear the weight of the body. One of the child's legs was broken three inches below the knee joint, and the foot was turned out at right angles. The other leg was straightened by the resection of a portion of the main bone, a mallet and chisel being found necessary for that purpose. Both limbs were then encased in an immovable dressing and will be kept so for a week or more. The child bore the operation well, chloroform having been administered, and is considered out of danger. Dr. Buck says she will be able to walk with perfectly straight limbs in six weeks.

—Rev. Fred. Evans, of Franklin, Pa., failed to appear at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, as per announcement, for the purpose of addressing a meeting of the Republican citizens of this locality, but whether his absence was due to illness or to his expressed determination not to make any political speeches, for the former of which, if true, he deserves commisseration, and for the latter, which we know to be true, he is worthy of commendation, we are not able to say. The meeting went on just the same, however, and was very largely attended, Republicans of Welsh nationality and extraction greatly predominating, and the orators of the occasion being Messrs. Lucas and Edwards, of Scranton, Pa., both of whom made speeches in the vernacular, the latter, however, supplementing his remarks with a brief address in English. The Welsh speeches we did not, of course, understand, and the greater portion of the English one we didn't believe, nor do we think that anybody else believed all he said about Dill's alleged failings and Hoyt's pure and unspotted (?) record.

—The funeral obsequies of Rev. Father Christy, which took place at the Church of the Holy Name on Friday forenoon, were probably the most solemn and impressive that have ever been witnessed in our midst. Not less than a dozen of clergymen were present in the sanctuary, and the Grand Requiem High Mass offered up for the repose of his soul by Rev. Father M'Carthy, assisted by three others of the clergy as deacon, etc., was well calculated to impress all with the solemnity and sadness of the occasion, while the funeral oration, delivered by the same clergyman, was a master piece of eloquence and pathos which did abundant honor to the head and heart of the able gentleman who conceived and delivered it. The other ceremonies were of an equally impressive character, and when the remains of the valiant priest and patriot were at last laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery near the church, we are sure that no one present could help but entertain a hope, if they did not utter a prayer, for the repose of the soul of one who suffered much in this world and has gained, we sincerely trust, the crown of eternal glory in the world beyond.

—We are indebted to a friend in Carrolltown for a history of the Greenback meeting held in that place on Saturday last, which shows it to have been one of the meetings you read about. The crop of Greenbackers in Carrolltown is exceedingly small and very few in a hill, and to get up a meeting there is considerable of an undertaking. Our correspondent says the meeting was called to order by James C. Easly, Esq., and on his own motion he (Easly) was elected chairman. There were no Secretaries appointed, which was somewhat of an oversight. John W. Seigh, one of the candidates for Assembly, then made a speech, which was considered to be rather sound Democratic talk. Sharretts Dysart followed him, and pitched into the Democratic party generally and into Mr. Coffroth particularly. After that D. C. Wetzel got off a very brief speech, and when he stepped down and out the crowd gave three cheers for the whole Democratic ticket. The meeting then adjourned, after which the brass band went down to Schroth's hotel where Messrs. Seigh and Dysart had their headquarters, and gave them a serenade. The Greenback vote in Carrolltown, it is safe to say, will not pan out very extensively.

—The talk on Brazil to which our young and intelligent friend, Harry B. Kinports, recently returned from that country, treated his auditors at the Court House on Monday evening last, was in every respect interesting and instructive, and the strict attention accorded to every word he uttered was evidence sufficient that the hour and a half spent in listening to him was indeed time well and profitably invested. We are only sorry that the atendance was much less than it should have been, not only because the speaker and the subject deserved better from our people, but because those who failed to hear him deprived themselves of a literary treat for which the paltry sum saved by staying away is but a poor recompense.

—To the credit of the Pa. R. R. Co., as well as to the management of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, be it said that the remains of the late Rev. R. C. Christy and the relatives in charge were furnished with free transportation all the way from Columbus to this place. When we consider that a special train was provided on our Branch road to bring the body to Ebensburg and after the funeral next day to take the visiting clergy and friends of deceased back to Cresson, to say nothing of what preceded and followed this commendable token of respect for the memory of one who served his country and its brave defenders so faithfully and so unselfishly in the hour of peril, for on that score we must put it, this generous act on part of Superintendent Gardner, Division Superintendent Pitcairn, and other officers of the Pa. R. R., cannot be too highly commended. We hope they have their reward in the consciousness of a good deed well done.

—The *Herald* of last week pretended to have been informed "that the Democratic meeting at Chest Springs on Thursday evening was a complete fizzle, scarcely any body going near it," etc. When we state that the meeting referred to did not commence until 7 o'clock in the evening, and that the *Herald* was delivered to its subscribers in this place about 4 o'clock the same afternoon, or *three hours before the meeting took place*, the length and breadth of the wilful and stupid lie it circulated will be apparent without the additional assurance from parties who attended the meeting that it was one of the largest ever held at Chest Springs. While his hand was in, the editor ought to have pronounced the meeting held at Wilmore the following *Saturday* evening a failure also, since he could just as easily have lied about it as about the other. We never knew of a more impudent, bare-faced falsehood, and the question arises, can a postmaster under Hayes, and who is also the editor of a newspaper, possibly tell the truth, or believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

—Quite a number of the unregenerated assembled at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon to listen to John Jones (Santhraheddin) defining his position on the subject of politics and things, and to drink in the burning and blistering words which fell from his eloquent lips. Having failed to respond to the ringing of the bell, we are unable to report his speech in full, or even to string together a few of the many gems with which it abounded, but are glad to learn that no lover of his country could file a single objection to his many utterances, though our Republican friends might probably find fault with the remark he made about men voting that ticket going to hel—p make up the innumerable multitude of people who are ever pressing onward in the broad road to eternal perdition. Mr. Jones' remarks were well received, and after the meeting he was voted the freedom of the Court room, with the key turned in the lock and he on the inside—alone in his glory. He soon after emerged, however, thanks to the consideration of his many admirers, and is now at large, unawed by no fear but one, and that is that Chaplain Davis may possibly take it into his head to resurrect the Republican party from the bottomless pit to which his eloquence has consigned it.

—The only speaker at the Republican meeting Tuesday night who condescended to mix a little English in his speech took occasion to rehash the exploded story about Dill being a Know Nothing, though he not only forgot to bring with him a letter which he said had been written by Mr. Dill in advocacy of the infamous doctrines of said organization, but lost sight entirely of the fact that nearly all of his Welsh and many of his English hearers who were old enough at the time to take part in politics were members in good standing of that proscriptive party when it was a power in the land, and would be again, no doubt if opportunity offered. That foreigners could affiliate with men who sought to prescribe them simply because they were foreigners, is almost beyond belief, but it is a fact nevertheless that a large majority of Mr. Edwards' fellow countrymen in this vicinity, however it may have been elsewhere, were among the most active supporters of the men and measures advocated by the Know Nothing party.—Why it was so is easy enough to conjecture, and that it was so is simply beyond dispute; and hence the folly of Mr. Edwards attempting to make votes against Mr. Dill by charging him with being a Know Nothing in the presence of men who would be very apt to vote for him if they could be made to believe that he favored and Mr. Hoyt opposed the dark-lantern party in its damnable crusade against the members of a certain religious organization.

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CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A MARRIED LADY.—The Altoona *Tribune* of Monday morning last furnishes the following:

Mrs. Troxell, wife of George Troxell, who resides in White township, Cambria county, about three miles from Lloydsville, was on her way to the latter place on Saturday afternoon on foot. During her journey she noticed a man who was going the same way acting in a peculiar if not suspicious manner. The man would walk briskly and pass Mrs. Troxell, and then would lag and drop behind. This occurred more than once until within about one mile of Lloydsville. Mrs. Troxell here observed him sitting by the roadside, and as she passed him he jumped up and assaulted her, striking her—it is believed with a stone or some sharp instrument, as she has a cut on the back of her head—and throwing her down in the road. A struggle ensued, but the lady finally freed herself and went to Lloydsville. She informed the first person she met of what had befallen her. The man who assaulted Mrs. Troxell, who proved to be Frank Prisk, a married man and a Cornishman, also proceeded to Lloydsville. From Mrs. Troxell's description of the fellow Prisk was arrested, and subsequently Mrs. Troxell was taken before Justice Patterson, in White township, and information was made against Prisk. Previous to this action there was much excitement when the facts became known, and frequent threats of lynching were heard. Prisk is a citizen of Houtzdale. He formerly worked in Lloydsville, but has more recently been employed at Houtzdale. He was taken to jail.

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PROHIBITION COUNTY CONVENTION.—Some fifteen members of the Prohibition party met at the Court House in this place on Monday last, and after organizing by the selection of Mr. John J. Evans as President and Mr. V. S. Barker as Secretary, a motion was made and adopted to authorizing the chairman to appoint a committee of three to select a county ticket and draft resolutions. The following named gentlemen were thereupon appointed, who, after a brief absence, reported the following ticket, which was adopted without discussion, as were also a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Assembly, David J. James, of Cambria township; Treasurer, John W. Roberts, of Ebensburg; Register and Recorder, Wm. A. Noel, of Carrolltown; Commissioner, David Howells, of Barr township; Poor Director, Robert W. Roberts, of Cambria township; Auditor, Wm. C. Smith, of Jackson township.

No nomination was made for Congress for the reason, as stated in one of the resolutions, that there is no organization of the Prohibition party in the other counties of the district. Gen. Lane, of Huntingdon, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, was present and delivered a brief address.

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A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents.

Local Correspondence.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 21, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—After a long silence, here I am again.

The citizens of this township, permit me to say in resuming my correspondence, enjoyed a rare treat on last Thursday night in the shape of two able and eloquent addresses on the political and financial issue of the day—one by Gen. A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic nominee for Congress, and the other by Valentine Hay, Esq., of Somerset; and I am sure that all who had the pleasure of hearing them will bear testimony to the fact that they uttered more truth in one evening than Jakey Campbell and all his orators will do during the entire campaign.

As to Gen. Coffroth, he left an impression of his honesty on every one he spoke to. A certain citizen of the township told me a few weeks ago that he would vote the whole Democratic ticket, with the exception of Gen. Coffroth, but since the meeting he has declared that if he had no other reason for going to the election, he would go now to vote for Coffroth, for he says no rascal or rogue ever had a countenance like his; and I am sure that thousands of others will think so on the 5th day of next November, and will poll such a vote for Gen. Coffroth that his opponent will call on the mountains to roll on him to hide him forever from the citizens of this district.

On Monday, the 14th inst., our young friend, J. Troxell McMullen, skipped out of this state, I mean that he left batchelordom, and in going took as a partner for life one of Clearfield's fairest and most amiable daughters, Miss Mary McDermott. May long life and happiness be theirs, and may all their troubles be *little ones*.

On the following day, the 15th, at Nuptial Mass, by Rev. F. X. McCarthy, Mr. Joseph E. Beringer, of Carrolltown, was married to Miss Hannah Kivilhan, of this congregation, formerly of Hollidaysburg. It may not be amiss here to say that our young friend Joe, being a sober and industrious young man, and highly respected in this place and at his former home, will make a true and loving husband, and that the bride, being one who, for beauty and gentleness of manner, is unsurpassed, and withal a lady of rare talent and education, is in every way fit to fill the important position she has assumed. So we predict for the fair couple a long and happy future. Among the numerous friends of the happy bride and groom who were invited to witness the wedding and partake of the good things prepared for the occasion, it affords me no little pleasure to say was your humble correspondent. TELEPHONE.

CARROLLTOWN, Oct. 22, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—The National-Greenback party held a meeting in this place on Saturday night last.

Water, water, water, is the universal cry here now. Never in the history of the place has there been such a scarcity of water. There is not a well in town, excepting that of Mr. Julius Stich, which affords water enough for a single family. The hotels and most of the private residences have to be supplied with water hauled in barrels for cooking and ordinary uses, and yet there is no immediate prospect of rain.

Mrs. D. C. Wetzel, accompanied by Miss Mary Davis, of your town, has just returned from a visit to Philadelphia, the object whereof was the selection of a fine lot of the latest styles of millinery goods and trimmings of every description for feminine use. The excellent taste of the two ladies named is guarantee sufficient that all who patronize the establishment of Mrs. Wetzel, in this place, will have the opportunity of selecting from a stock comprising the latest styles and most desirable textures, as the ladies named have had experience and have acquired a reputation for skill and judgment in such matters. The millinery room of Mrs. Wetzel has recently been removed from the Snyder building to the residence of Mr. D. C. Wetzel, where we advise the ladies to call and examine the cheap and elegant stock just received. SURSUM.

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MR. M. J. TEITELBAUM, of Loretto, was anxious to say his own say this week in a double-width advertisement, but not having time to put it in shape, or space to insert it, we do the next best thing by noting the fact that he is selling light brown sugar at 8 cts. per lb.; best white sugar at 10c.; molasses at 40 cts. a gallon; good green coffee, 6 lbs. for $1; calicoes at 5 cts. per yard; muslins at 5c. and upward; cashmere at 16c. and upward; alpaca at 18c. and upward; plaid at 10c. and upward; white and brown canton flannel at 6c. and 7c.; all-wool flannel at 20c. and upward; men's suits at $5 and upward; boys' suits at $3 and upward; men's overcoats at $4.50 and upward; men's boots at $2 and upward; boys' boots at 75c. and upward; ladies' shoes at $1.10 and upward; children's shoes at 25c. and upward; ladies' hats at 75c. and upward; men's hats at 50c. and upward; boys' hats at 40c. and upward; and all other goods at prices equally low. Such bargains should certainly attract hosts of customers to M. J. Teitelbaum's cheap cash store, Loretto, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Good Farm Very Cheap.

A FARM containing 101 Acres, with usual allowance, about 75 Acres cleared, having thereon erected a Log House, lined and weatherboarded, containing 5 rooms and an excellent cellar, a new Frame Bank Barn, 40 by 70 feet, and other outbuildings. There is also a spring of living water within forty feet of the kitchen door, which even now, notwithstanding the dry weather, furnishes an abundance of pure water. In addition to all this, there is a good Spring House, about 90 apple trees, which this year yielded 150 bushels of apples, several peach and cherry trees, and, on the uncleared portion, about 800 sound hemlock trees, together with [illegible], sugar and beech timber. This FARM is in a fine state of cultivation, well fenced and 4½ miles southwest of Ebensburg. There is a steam sawmill within a half mile and a water saw mill within fifty rods of the timber. Churches and school houses convenient. AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR MARKETING TO JOHNSTOWN.

Will be sold cheap—part cash and balance to suit purchaser. Call on or address
GEO. W. OATMAN,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.
[10 25.-3t.*]

THE FATHER MATTHEW REMEDY.

A certain and speedy cure for intemperance. Destroys appetite for alcoholic liquors, and builds up nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects, Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. Father Matthew Temperance and Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond Street, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT FACTORY PRICES. Great Reduction to close out present stock of 300 New and Second hand Instruments of first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION, FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. AGENTS WANTED for WATERS' SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, N. Y. Also General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated ORGANS.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Fancy Cards, with names, 10c., plain or gilt. Agent's outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

WE HAVE IT AT LAST.

A perfect working Shirt Bosom Stretcher and Ironing Board. Best selling article in market. Sells at sight, both in city and country. It is superior in every respect, and more saleable than any other board. The latest improvement over all. Patented Nov. 20 1877. Large per centage paid. Territory sellers and canvassers wanted. Agents do not fail to send for circular and terms to A. W. SMITH, McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa. Say in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.
For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[10-18-4t.]

Iron City College.

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. Course of study and business training the most comprehensive, thorough and practical in existence. Enter at any time. Address for circulars giving full particulars,
[10-4t.] J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Barr township, on or about the 1st of May last, a yearling heifer, red in color and with a white star in her forehead. The owner is hereby notified to establish his claim to said heifer, pay charges and take her away; failing in which, she will be disposed of at the proper time as the law directs.
CASPER SMITH.
Barr Twp., Oct. 18, 1878.-3t.

A CARD.—*To the Independent Voters of Cambria County:* The undersigned hereby offers himself as an independent candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, pledging himself, if elected, to discharge the duties pertaining thereto with honesty and fidelity.
A. D. CRISTE.
Munster Twp., Oct. 18, 1878. 3t.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST, FINEST AND CHEAPEST

—STOCK OF—

FALL and WINTER

CLOTHING

EVER BROUGHT TO JOHNSTOWN

—CAN NOW BE SEEN AT—

L. M. WOOLF'S

POPULAR ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING STORE!

The Standing Rules of which are:

Positively One Price to Everybody,

AND NO DEVIATION!

MONEY RETURNED IN ALL CASES

WHERE THE GOODS DO NOT PROVE SATISFACTORY!

L. M. WOOLF,

☞ THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND OND-PRICED CLOTHIER! ☜

NEXT TO JOHN THOMAS',

Main Street, Johnstown, Pa.

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

HOW A $65 GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

CAN BE EARNED IN A DAY.

There is no reason why any family visited by the CAMERIA FREEMAN should be without a first-class A No. I Sewing Machine.

We have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to offer for the next sixty days a genuine GROVER & BAKER Improved SEWING MACHINE to any person who will send us the names of 20 New Subscribers to our paper for one year, at $2.00 each, or 25 New Subscribers at $1.75 each, cash in advance. Or, if any old or new subscriber prefers it, we will furnish one of the Machines and send the FREEMAN one year for $[illegible] cash, beyond which there will be no expense except the freight from New York.

This is the same Machine that is sold through dealers and listed at $65 each. It is furnished complete in every particular, with polished Black Walnut Table and Box Cover, which locks down, and the iron work is elaborately finished in black and gold. It makes the strong and neat Elastic Stitch, is almost noiseless, does its work easily and rapidly and with beautiful finish, and reproduces the most elaborate Embroidery. [illegible] ing loose, yielding, or knit goods, it has [illegible] It takes the thread direct from the spool [illegible] by saving the tedious winding of bobbins [illegible] made of the best material, in the light of [illegible] by skilled mechanics. It [illegible] has always held the high and distinguished [illegible] ever accorded to true worth and merit.

WE CANNOT PROMISE THE MACHINE AFTER 60 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ Every Machine is in perfect running order, and will be carefully boxed and sent [illegible] New York, either by express or freight (as may be desired) to all persons who comply [illegible] conditions. Each Machine is mounted on patent casters, for which nearly all other [illegible] extra, and furnished FREE, with one dozen needles (assorted sizes), one oil can, [illegible] needle-gauge, and a book of full and complete instructions, explicit enough for a [illegible]

By simply writing a few notes to your friends at a distance, and by spending a day [illegible] scriptions for the FREEMAN, the twenty or thirty five names, with the money, can be secured [illegible] any outlay of cash, and with the smallest possible amount of labor.

NO OTHER PAPER IN THE STATE HAS EVER MADE SUCH [illegible]

P. S.—Next week we will print a "cut" showing the Machine with the box cover [illegible]

NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of SARAH BOYLE, Executrix of DANIEL BOYLE, deceased, who was one of the Executors of JAMES J. M'GOUGH, dec'd: On the 8th October, 1878, the Court appointed JOSEPH McDONALD Auditor, to hear and decide on exceptions filed to said report, and make distribution.
By the Court.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the Auditor will sit at the Court House in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20th, 1878, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper.
JOSEPH McDONALD, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 18, 1878.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES MURRAY, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jas. Murray, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.
Ebensburg, Oct. 18, 1878. 6t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of JOHN WAGNER, Assignee of J. W. NEASON, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and that if exceptions be not filed to the same on or before the first day of the next term, the said account will be confirmed.
C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1878.-3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first account of JOHN WAGNER, Assignee of E. R. DUNEGAN, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and that if exceptions be not filed to the same on or before the first day of next term, the said account will be confirmed.
C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1878.-3t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of JAS. KING, Assignee of FREDERICK KING, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation, on the first Monday of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1878.-3t.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, I will expose at Public Sale, at the Exchange Hotel, in the borough of Gallitzin, on

Saturday, November 2d, 1878,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, of which Francis X. Christy died seized, to wit:

No. 1.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in the township of Gallitzin, bounded by lands of John Storm, Abraham Whitehead, and others, containing about 50 Acres, known as the Todd and Christy tract.

No. 2.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, bounded by lands of John Hay, John Jones, Hugh McCoy, Abram White, and Mrs. Daniel Burke, now containing about 53 Acres and 10 Perches, more or less, known as the Jos. Collins tract.

No. 3.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Gallitzin township, bounded by lands of Robert Whitehead, Eleanor Catharine Heister tract, Mary Kunkel, and others, containing 23 Acres and 128 Perches, more or less, known as the Richard Whitehead tract, about 50 or 60 Acres of which are cleared.

No. 4.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple, thence south 22 perches to a post on line of land of John Hay, thence along said land, south 6¾ degrees west 82 perches to maple; thence south 82 degrees east 148 perches to stones; thence east 100 perches to a post, thence south 12 degrees, west 102¾ perches, to a post; thence west 220 perches to a maple, the place of beginning; containing 200 Acres and allowance, being part of the Catharine Heister tract.

No. 5.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, containing 415 Acres, more or less, warranted and known as the Catharine Heister tract.

No. 6.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Gallitzin township, containing 31 Acres, more or less, known as the Jacob [illegible] tract, adjoining lands of Michael Maguire, Abram White, Hugh McCoy and others, being part of the James Collins survey.

There are good veins of coal underlying all of the above described tracts of lands, and a drift open on the 200 Acre tract.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment note or bond and mortgage of the purchaser, as the Executor may elect.
FRANCIS J. CHRISTY,
Executor of Francis X. Christy, dec'd.

THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S.

Visitors to St. Peters's are not allowed to go up in the dome except on Thursdays, without a special permit from the Vatican, which is easily obtained by the guide; and then it costs about two francs for a party—it being customary to give half a franc to each of the custodians. The ascent to the roof is made by an incline plane, and not by steps which wind around by a circular staircase. This passage-way is about six feet wide, and the ascent is very easy—much easier than if it were by steps. On reaching the roof it is found to be of bricks, laid sideways in cement, and a portion of it slabs of stone sustained by arches. The immensity of the building is better understood by its view from the roof, surrounded, as you are, by the marble statues, which look from the piaza to be about life size, but are in reality eighteen feet high. On the walls of the passage-way to the roof are slabs of marble set in, recording the names and dates when members of the reigning houses of Europe have accomplished their ascent. After examining the roof, we passed up an outside flight of steps leading to the base of the dome, and entered a door which led to the circular gallery around the interior, which is known as the "whispering gallery." By stationing one of our party close to the wall at one side, and passing around to the opposite side, they could distinctly hear each other talk, and held a conversation in a low tone, although they were 139 feet apart.

The dome has an inner and outer wall, and between these is the staircase for the ascent to the lantern. When half way up there is another door, by which we entered a small gallery on one side of the dome. Looking down to the floor of the Cathedral, the height was so immense that the people walking about below looked like mere infants. After resting here awhile and examining the mosaics, which looked from below like oil paintings, we found they were very coarse, each stone being about a half inch square on the face. Another ascent brought us to the top of the dome, where there is an outside balcony surrounding the colonade lantern which surmounts the dome. From this point a grand view of Rome and all the surrounding country can be had, extending to the Mediterranean, a distance of thirty five miles, over the almost bare Campagna, between Rome and Civita Vacchia, Hills and the chain of the Apennine Mountains. After enjoying this view and the fine, cool breeze, we entered the lantern, and ascended by another spiral staircase to the top of the lantern, where an upright iron ladder gave us access to the ball, which is formed of copper plates, eight feet in diameter, and has held sixteen persons—though, we rather suppose, not of the size of the four who entered it, to day. It is not often entered by ladies, who usually give out by the time they reach the balcony of the lantern, but even the youngest and weakest of our party made good the entire ascent.

* * *

COVERING MANURE.—It is remarkable that more attention is not given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected [illegible] th double that which is left out [illegible] en air. Two loads for one [illegible] it few farmers can afford to [illegible] here is no question so vitally [illegible] farmer as this one of [illegible] much that he does has reference to it. Straw is not to be fed [illegible] rough the winter for the express [illegible] of manure making. Articles [illegible] y pay to send to market [illegible] s taken to the city in [illegible] ware may be brought [illegible] as a return load; and yet the [illegible] the manure made remains all [illegible] exposed to the sun, wind [illegible] il it is diminished one- [illegible] de is probably that few re- [illegible] e that exposed manures undergo this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first-class farmers who did not themselves believe it until by actual experiment they found out its truth.

In arranging farm buildings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as to the hay or grain, and those who have their buildings already finished without these manurial arrangements will find that twenty-five or fifty dollars spent on boards for a covered shed will rank among the best investments ever made.—*American Stock Journal.*

* * *

MANURE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL WHEAT ILLS.—Manure, "Waldo" of the Ohio *Practical Farmer* says, seem to be a specific, sovereign remedy for most, if not all, the ills that wheat, is heir to. His early sown wheat, last fall, was as badly infested with the fly as he ever saw, but where it was manured a heavy crop grew in spite of it. A few years ago the chinch bug made its appearance, and much of the wheat was badly damaged, but where it was manured it escaped. In the years when wheat has rusted badly it has always been the weak, late wheat, on poor land, that has suffered most.

* * *

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Take two ounces of chloroform, two ounces of chloral hydrate, one and one half ounces of alcohol, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of sulphuric ether, six grains of sulphate morphine, and two drachms of oil of peppermint. Put the mixture into a bottle sufficiently large to hold it, cork it tightly, shake it thoroughly, and bathe the parts af[illegible] frequently. The above is in[illegible] ward application only.

GENERAL ELECTION

Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the **5th day of November, A. D. 1878,** (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected, as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the office of member of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans Court of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts, and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmier, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the school house in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough lock-up, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Malzi, in said ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richland's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, deceased, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in the East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the school house in St. Boniface.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of August Weigand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the lock up, in said ward; Second Ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in Wilmore borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second Division, at Rheam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1876.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 5, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

AN ACT FOR THE TAXATION OF DOGS AND PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

At the request of the County Commissioners, and for the information of voters, I append the following Act of Assembly relative to the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep, approved the 12th day of June, 1878:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with other county taxes, in each of the townships and boroughs of this commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following named taxes, namely: For each male dog, the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time, to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, and the necessary costs in establishing their claim therefor, as herein provided, may be paid.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessors in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes hereinbefore named, with, and in the same manner, and for the same compensation, that other county taxes are collected.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall sustain any loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, in any township or borough, such person, or his or her agent or attorney, may complain to any justice of the peace of such township or borough, in writing, to be signed by the person making such complaint, stating therein when, where and how such damage was done, and by whose dog or dogs, if known; whereupon the justice of the peace to whom such complaint shall be made, shall cause a notice to be served on the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs causing the damage, if known, that a complaint has been made to him of such loss or damage; and if the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs does not appear, as soon as practicable, and settle and pay for such loss or damage, then such justice shall appoint three competent disinterested persons, not related to the claimant or other person interested therein, to appraise the loss or damage sustained by the claimant; and such appraisers, after being sworn or affirmed by such justice of the peace, or some other competent person, to perform the duties of their appointment without partiality and according to the best of their judgment and ability, shall, as soon as practicable, examine the place where the damage is claimed to have been done, and the sheep injured or killed, if practicable, and they are requested to do so, and shall be examined, on oath or affirmation to be administered by one of them, any witness called before them by a subpœna from such justice or otherwise, and after making diligent inquiry in relation to such claim, shall determine and report to such justice in writing whether any such damage has been sustained, and the amount thereof, and who was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs, if known, by which such damage has been done, and whether or not any part thereof was caused by a dog owned or kept by the claimant, which report, so made, shall be signed by a majority of such appraisers, and delivered to the justice by whom they were appointed.

SEC. 4. That upon receiving such report, the said justice shall immediately make a certificate thereon or thereto, signed and sealed by him, that such appraisers were duly appointed and sworn by him, and that they made such report; and if by such report it appears that any damages have been sustained by the complainant, the said justice shall deliver such report and all papers relating to the case, to such claimant or his or her agent or attorney, upon payment of the costs up to that time, hereinafter provided, (or having the same secured to be paid,) to be delivered to the commissioners of the county where such damages have been sustained, to be filed in their office.

SEC. 5. That upon the commissioner of the county receiving such report, and it shall appear thereby that a certain amount of damage or loss has been sustained by the claimant to sheep, by dog or dogs not owned or kept by him or her, they shall immediately draw their order on the treasurer of such county in favor of the claimant for the amount of loss or damage such claimant has sustained according to such report, with necessary and proper costs incurred as aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund raised or to be raised by taxes on dogs as hereinbefore provided; and if it shall appear by such report or otherwise, that a responsible person was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs by which the damage complained of was done, and there is a reasonable probability such damages and costs can be collected from such owner or keeper, then such commissioners shall immediately proceed, in the manner provided by law for the collection of debts and costs of like amount, to collect such damages and costs by suit or suits from the owner or owners or keeper or keepers of such dog or dogs, and place the proceeds thereof, less costs, in the proper sheep fund of the county: *Provided*, At any and all times, it shall be the duty of the owner of any sheep killing dog or dogs, or any person owning sheep, to kill any and all dogs guilty of killing sheep within this commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That all dogs in this commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property and subjects of larceny, and the owner or keeper of any dog shall be liable to the county commissioners for all loss or damage to sheep by such dog, with all the necessary costs incurred in recovering and collecting such damages, including an attorney fee of five dollars, if finally determined before a justice of the peace, and of ten dollars if tried in a court of common pleas; but at any time after notice of a claim for damages under the provisions of this act, the owner or keeper of any dog may tender to the claimant or his agent or attorney making such claim a sum of money equal to the loss or damage sustained, or may offer before a justice of the peace, with notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as aforesaid, a judgment in an action of trespass for the amount of such loss or damage, and all costs up to the time of such offer, which offer, for a fee of twenty cents, shall be entered on the docket of such justice; and in case the claimant in such case, or commissioners, as the case may be, shall not accept of such tender or offer of judgment, and afterwards on the final determination of such case shall not recover a greater amount than the sum so tendered or for which a judgment has been offered, as aforesaid, besides the interest and cost since such tender or offer, as the case may be, such claimant or commissioners shall not recover any costs accruing after such tender or offer, but shall pay to the defendant or defendants the costs such defendant or defendants have incurred since such offer or tender, including an attorney fee as hereinbefore provided in case of a recovery by claimants, which costs may be deducted from the amount of any judgment recovered in such case by the claimants or commissioners, and if such judgment is not sufficient such costs may be collected by an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction of such amount as in other cases of debt.

SEC. 7. That justices of the peace for the special services under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one dollar for each case, and the appraisers each one dollar per day for the time necessarily spent by them in investigating each claim, to be paid by the claimant in such case.

SEC. 8. That at the end of each year the commissioners of each county shall certify to the treasurer of the county the several claims and amounts thereof, filed in their office under the provisions of this act, remaining unpaid; and if any such treasurer shall have in his hands, of moneys collected for the payment thereof, more than two hundred dollars above the amount of such claims, he shall immediately apportion and distribute the excess to the several school districts of such county, in proportion to the amount of such balance or excess raised by said taxes on dogs in each or in the several townships or boroughs forming such districts, respectively, and shall notify the school treasurer of such district how much it is entitled to of such moneys, and shall pay the same to such school treasurers, on their receipts and orders for the same, for the support of the common schools of such districts.

SEC. 9. That this act shall not repeal or affect the provisions of any special law in relation to the same subject in any county of this commonwealth.

SEC. 10. That the sheriff of each county, on the request of the county commissioners, shall cause this act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published; and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballots written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law" or "Against the Sheep Law;" and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of such ballots that a majority are "For the Sheep Law," this act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire this act to take effect therein: *Provided*, That there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose oftener than once in two years.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and second.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach an internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. Sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

Aug. 9, 1878 1y.

THIS WAY FOR

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Essential Oils.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.,

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'72-]

The GREAT FAVOR

WITH WHICH

THE PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED

OUR EFFORTS TO

ESTABLISH ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES

THE

GRAND DEPOT

DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING HOUSE

HAS STIMULATED US TO MAKE

NEW IMPROVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

WE INVITE THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION TO VISIT US, AND

SEE HOW EASY, PLEASANT AND SAFE IT IS TO DO

THEIR BUYING AT 13TH & MARKET, PHILA.

John Wanamaker.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

☞ Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

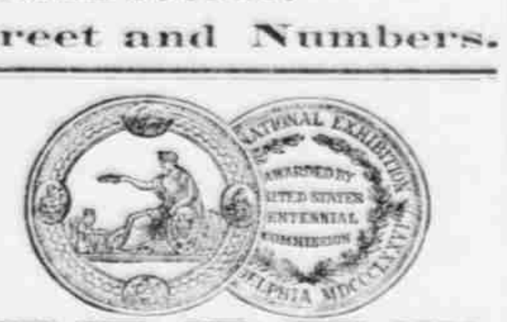
EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*



TEETH

EXTRACTED

POSITIVELY

WITHOUT

PAIN!

—BY—

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many others claim that they extract painlessly and often fail, but Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful, and his own absolutely safe anæsthetic is as harmless as water and can be safely taken by old and young, and people in every condition of health.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

It will pay those who fear pain to visit Dr. Scott, if only to get their teeth out, and those who want artificial teeth can get the finest in the world, equaling his specimens which took the Centennial Medal and Diploma, at the lowest possible prices for first-class work. The Doctor also makes a specialty of painless filling, and his new patent "White Gold" filling equals pure gold and costs less than half as much.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse—as Loss of MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE, PAIN IN BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PREMATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [8-16. 1y.]

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you.

HUNT'S REMEDY

Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

August 9, 1878 -1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to BARRICK, ROLLER & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. [1-4,'78.-1y.]

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for *half a century*. Doctors recommend it. J. E. YOUMAN, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the *grave*." A. L. SIMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., *Prop's*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.

Office at 1318 Eleventh avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-5,'77.-tf.]

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH,

Cambria county, Pa. Night calls can be made at the residence of Jas. P. Murray. [3-22,-tf.-$5*.]

HIGH LAKES.

Lake Harkness, Plumas county, California, has an altitude of 7,330 feet. In Clear Creek county, Colorado, are two beautiful little lakes, each of almost a mile in circumference, very deep; and the water of a dark bluish green, is extremely cold. There is no apparent source of supply, as the lakes are surrounded by high mountain walls of granite blocks, piled in magnificent confusion and quite heavily timbered. They are at an altitude of at least 9,000 feet, and are the source of the famous Clear Creek Canon stream.

About six miles south of these lakes, and at an altitude of fully 10,000 feet, just above the timber line, is situated Chicago Lake, now widely known as the scene of Bierstandt's "Storm in the Rocky Mountain." It is a most picturesque sheet of clear, limpid water; but appears at a little distance to be almost black, owing to its great depth. The water is intensely cold, but contains an abundance of trout. The lake is about half a mile in diameter, and at the upper and northwest side a perpetual bank of ice and snow creeps down to the water's edge. On the south an imposing wall of smooth granite towers almost vertically to the height of 2,000 feet; while on the west there are series of majestic terraces, like huge steps, 300 to 400 feet high. The north wall slopes away at an angle of about forty-five degrees; and to the south and east there is an easy, gradual slope down into Chicago Canon. The lake would appear to have been the crater of some volcano; yet there are no traces of any volcanic action.

There are hundreds of lakes in the Rocky Mountains. Prominent among them are the Twin Lakes, altitude 9,700 feet; San Cristobel and Lake Mary, in the San Juan county (somewhat higher); and Grand Lake in Middle Park. There are many smaller lakes in the region of the timber line, varying in elevation from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. These lakes are all along the snowy region in the National, Elk, Saganche, San Miguel, Uncompahgre, Sangre de Christo, and other ranges. In the National Range, which, according to Professor Hayden, "is by far the largest and grandest in the United States," there are several considerable lakes above 9,100 feet, and many smaller ones from 10,000 to more than 12,000 feet above the sea's level.

* * *

UNNATURAL SHOWERS.—Tradition tells many stories of showers which were not showers of rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and Finmark, about a century ago, mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky; and that such an event was sure to be followed by a good year for foxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulouse in 1804. A prodigious number of black insects, about one inch in length, descended in a snow-storm at Pakroff, Russia, in 1827. On one occasion in Norway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of fishes have been numerous. At Stanstead, in Kent, in 1866, a pasture-field was found one morning covered plentifully with fish, although there is neither sea, nor river, nor lake, nor fish-pond near. In several other places these showers of fish have occurred, and can generally be explained by well-understood causes. Stray wind blowing from sea or river; a water-spout licking up the fish out of the water; a whirlwind sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible. The rat-shower in Norway was an extraordinary one; thousands of rats were taking their annual excursion from a hilly region to the lowlands, when a whirlwind overtook them, whisked them up and deposited them in a field at some distance; doubtless much to the astonishment of such of the rats as came down alive. Naturalists have proved that the so-called showers of blood are connected with some phenomena of insect life.

* * *

CURIOSITIES OF GRAFTING.—In 1866 Mr. Carillet, of Vincennes, France, took two young pear trees, each of which was worked on the quince stock, and one of these, the Beurre de Aremberg, was grafted upon it in an inverted position, having its roots fully exposed to the air. The operation was performed in April, and during the summer the stock grew vigorously and bore two fruits, while the scion tree threw out buds and shoots from the quince stock. To add to the complexity of the experiments, M. Carillet grafted four pear scions on the principal roots of the quince, and two of these succeeded. The sap thus passed from quince roots through Beurre de Aremberg, thirdly through the inverted Beurre de Charneu, then through the quince again, and finally into the two varieties of pear.—*London Garden.*

* * *

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PAIN.—Persons, who, without knowing that they are applying nature's remedy, have drawn their breath hard when they had cut a finger or barked a shin on a coal scuttle, will be pleased to learn that they have employed respiratory analgesia in its simplest form. If any man will draw breath deeply and quickly for three minutes or less, he will thereby lose acute sensibility to pain, so that he can endure a minor surgical operation without inconvenience, and can greatly lessen the pain of neuralgia or toothache. Chewing rapidly is said to be an effectual remedy for nose bleeding.

* * *

THE wool from a sheep will pay the cost of its keeping, leaving the lambs and manure as clear profit. The manure of a sheep is more valuable than that of a horse or cow.